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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Address of the Tennessee Legislative Committee to the President.

The Outrages by the Kuklux Klan in that State.

Vigorous Prosecution of the Campaign in Maine.

A Brief Talk with Gen. Grant at His Home in Galena.

Able Letter from Hon. Amos T. Akerman of Georgia.

TENNESSEE.

Interview Between the Legislative Committee and the President—Condition of Affairs in that State—Application for Troops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Committee from the Tennessee Legislature, appointed to wait on and confer with the President in reference to the condition of affairs in that State, obtained an interview with him this morning, when they presented an address stating their grievances, which we print below. The Committee expressed themselves satisfied with the result of the interview, and again conferred with the President after the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting, when he referred them to Attorney-General EVARTS' decision regarding the power of the Executive to send troops in the Southern States. Subsequently the delegation met him for a third time, when the Secretary of War was present, and without arriving at any conclusion regarding the object of their visit. Another interview was appointed for to-morrow. It is evident that the result of the Committee's visit here will be a trifling promise on the part of the President to do all that he can in the premises, which means nothing. They are sanguine, however, of some favorable result, and it is not improbable that they may return to Nashville with the impression that they have accomplished something.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

The following address was presented to the President to-day by the Tennessee Legislative Committee:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

We have been appointed a Committee by the Legislature of Tennessee, to wait upon you and place fully before you the present condition of affairs in that State, and urge upon you to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of the State, under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. We now address you in the discharge of the duty imposed on us by the action of the Legislature of that State. The first thing required to be done by us, is to place before you fully the present condition of affairs in Tennessee. To do this, Mr. President, would take more time and space than is consistent with a written communication, prepared as this necessarily has been. We can only touch upon the more prominent affairs of our State.

First, Mr. President, you are aware that the Legislature of Tennessee has been called together in extra session, and has not yet adjourned. The main object in calling them together by the Governor, as indicated in his message, was that it might pass laws calling out troops for the protection of the people against the secret organization known as the "Kuklux Klan," which were deemed necessary by His Excellency to suppress such illegal association. That a necessity for military protection exists in some portions of that State, the Legislature and Committee fully concur. That there is such organization as the "Kuklux Klan" is now beyond question by recent public admissions made, by authority or with the consent of a distinguished General officer. Lieut.-Gen. N. B. FORREST, of the so-called Confederate States, has stated there are 40,000 members of this association in Tennessee. As to the objects and purposes of the organization, they can only be known by their acts and sayings, while in their masks and ghostly uniforms they take out citizens and kill them, some by hanging, some by shooting and some by the sterner and more certain plan of whipping, while some are whipped, not until death, but severely and disgracefully. In some parts of the State they are traveling at night as often as twice a week, and visiting the houses of Union men and Federals, some of whom they kill, others they whip and order from the country on pain of being killed if they do not leave, while others are ordered away under promise of violence if they remain after thus being ordered to depart. This is carried on by greater or less numbers, according as the objects to be effected on the particular night are of greater or less magnitude. They rarely appear in their masks and uniforms in daylight. It is in the night when they mostly travel and perpetrate their acts of violence and bloodshed. The most peaceable, orderly, quiet and, we may say even the exemplary members of the church, are not exempt from their midnight visits, and are objects of their personal violence. Instances are known where the most orderly and pious men of a neighborhood have been waked from their slumbers and beaten by them for no other reason than their political sentiments. Murders are common, particularly among the colored people, against whom the Klan seem to have peculiar and mortal hatred. Many colored people have been whipped; some of them badly, and some until they have died from its effects, and many of them have been murdered for no other reason or offence than their political opinions and sentiments. Many people who had hired for the year, or engaged to work for a portion of the crop, have been compelled to leave their homes for their personal safety and fly for their lives, leaving their employer's or their crops. And unless something is done for their relief they cannot go home, and will of course leave their earnings, with starvation in the gloomy future of themselves and families. In the class of cases shown there is no excuse, or palliation for the wrongs perpetrated upon the citizens; but there is another class of cases where the Klan take the case into their own hands; where, although there is no jurisdiction, there are circumstances of alleged palliation. These are when a murder has been committed under circumstances of aggravation, as in the case of young BICKWELL, in the county of Maury. He was foully murdered. The guilty agent was arrested by the civil authorities, lodged in jail, and afterward, by the Kuklux, taken out and hung. There seems to have been no doubt as to his guilt, but there was no justification to those who hung him without trial. There are some other cases where they hung men for an alleged crime. These cases were mentioned for the reason that we are sent here to place before your Excellency the present condition of affairs in our State. These parties should be tried and punished according to law. It is true, in some of these cases it is said, and the fact may be, the guilt of the party is beyond question or doubt. Assume this to be so, as we concede it to be, in some cases, where they have hung the offenders, it is the more certain they will be convicted and punished. These cases of punishment for crimes are referred to by the friends of the Order to justify its existence when they are assailed in newspapers or otherwise. We will further add that most, if not all, the persons engaged in these violations of law, and who belong to the Klan, so far as known, were enemies of the Government during the late civil war; but we are able to state, and do so with pleasure, that many of the Confederate soldiers and officers who fought gallantly during the war, disapprove of and condemn the Klan and its acts of unprovoked violence. We have thus far spoken of the acts of this organization. Their object, they say, is to overthrow the State Government of the State of Tennessee, and many of them declare they are now as willing to fight the Government of the United States as they were at the commencement of the rebellion. The more discreet ones of them, however, do not say "Government" in this connection, but say "the Yankees." Many of them declare that the State Government of Tennessee is illegal, and they have legally a right to resist, and even to overthrow it. This is not confined to the masses, but finds advocates in distinguished men, high in the estimation of those forming the late so-called Confederate States Government. Resistance to the Government of Tennessee and the laws passed by her Legislature since the war, is, in the opinion of the Committee as criminal as to attempt to overthrow or resist the Government and laws of the State of New-York, or any other State in the Union. But it may be said the Courts can punish these offenders, and therefore no military force is necessary. This, we reply, is not a fact. No one in any of the counties in Tennessee, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has ever been tried or punished for any of the offences or class of offences mentioned above, and so long as public opinion remains as it is, none will be, especially in those counties where the Order is numerous. No person dare prosecute, for if he should his life would be endangered thereby. People are apprehensive, should they prosecute, that they would be murdered by the Klan. Indeed, they tell people upon whom they inflict violence, that if they should know any of them and disclose, they will be killed. With this state of alarm and apprehension no one will be prosecuted. Hence the civil authorities are powerless. Again, should any one have the courage and firmness to appear before the Grand Juries, there is no assurance an indictment would be found. But few of the Grand Juries, it is apprehended, have none of the Klan on them. Enough, at least, is generally there to defeat an indictment. As they go in masks, it is not known who is or who is not in the Order, and hence they get on juries and defeat the laws. The Committee will, in this connection, state as a fact, that when the present Legislature met in regular session in October last, they were disposed to be liberal, and repealed the military law, passed by their immediate predecessors with the hope and expectation that the promises made by those who were opposed to them politically, that soldiers were unnecessary, would be fulfilled. This they regret, and say they were disappointed, for no sooner was the law repealed, and the soldiers discharged, than the "Kuklux Klan" sprang up in Tennessee and commenced their midnight travels and depredations. The present condition of affairs as given above, is sustained by sworn testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs of the Legislature of Tennessee, of witnesses from various counties in that State, and is corroborated by the personal observation of the Committee, and confirmed by the history of the Tennessee troubles. We regret, Mr. President, not being able to furnish you with a printed copy of that report, and testimony on which it is based. When we left Nashville they were in the hands of the printer, and we were unable to procure one.

We now come to another part of our instructions, which is to urge upon you to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of the State of Tennessee under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. This we now respectfully do—not because we believe as the Legislature and the Governor believe, that the State is unable to overcome by military force the opposition to the State Government there and the Kuklux Klan, and punish the offenders, but because they (the Legislature) and we deem it better to have Federal troops there to aid in the enforcement of the laws and suppress any riots or insurrection that might be attempted or occur. Federal troops are preferred on another ground. They have no local personal likes or dislikes to influence them to commit wrongs on peaceful citizens, nor be subject themselves, after discharge from service, to wrongs and outrages for being known in the State military service. Further, this "Klan" threatens that no more elections shall be held in Tennessee in the counties where they have the power to prevent. If this should be the principle upon which they act in the absence of proper force, then probably no election could be held in Tennessee, for the Republicans in the counties where they have the numerical strength might drive the Conservatives from the polls. What we desire is a sufficient force to aid the civil authorities in holding elections, so that every man who is entitled to exercise the elective franchise may exercise it. That this is the determination of the "Klan" is understood by their continued night travel, and their saying to Union men, as well white as colored, they shall not vote unless they exercise the privilege in a particular way. They are disarming white and colored men whenever they can. The Legislature hoped the members of the "Klan" would decrease and their outrages would diminish, but in this they were mistaken. It has delayed action, having a well-founded hope and expectation that the efforts of certain prominent and distinguished representative men, who had pledged their honest endeavors to effect, as far as possible, such a desirable result. Their efforts thus far have, although well intended, been crowned with no beneficial results. On the contrary, their numbers and violence in many localities are on the increase. Nothing is, therefore, left but to resort to the military, and the Legislature prefers that, for the reasons above stated, the Federal instead of the State troops be used. We, therefore, on behalf of the Legislature of Tennessee, respectfully urge that you send as early as practicable—the sooner the better—sufficient Federal force to that State to aid the civil authorities, to act with them in suppressing these wrongs, and bringing to trial the guilty parties, giving assurance to all that the laws will be enforced, crime punished, and protection extended to such officers and citizens as may attempt to execute the laws or prosecute further violation. The Legislature of Tennessee, in sending us to make the request we have, did so upon the ground that she is a part of the great American Union, contributing to the support of the common Government, enjoying its benefits and blessings, and that they come, asking of the Government of the United States that which they believe they had a right under the Constitution to expect. We respectfully request as early an answer, from your Excellency as it is convenient for you to give it, for the reason that the Legislature has adopted a resolution fixing Monday as the day for adjournment, and it is important for them to know the result of our application before that time. Hoping a favorable result to our application, we subscribe ourselves, respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. H. WISEWEDL,
On the part of the Senate.
THOMAS A. HAMILTON,
J. H. AGEE,
On the part of the House.

MAINE.

The "Pine Tree" State in a Blaze of Enthusiasm—Great Gatherings Everywhere—The State and Country Safe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868.

"By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!" From the New-Hampshire line to the easternmost point, the Republican masses of Maine have buckled on the armor for the great battle that is to take place at the polls on Monday next. And but few days remain in which to finish the work which is to result in giving the rebel Democracy such a whipping that it will wonder how it had the temerity to make any fight at all, other than to keep up its organization. Republican orators throughout the State are as thick as blackberries, not so much for the purpose of enlightening the people as to give them words of encouragement; for I believe that the people weeks ago settled in their minds that the Republican candidate for Governor, Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, must come out of the contest with not less than from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. The effective manner in which the issues of the campaign have been presented thus far must necessarily result in increasing the Republican majority in Maine. The immense public meetings of the past two weeks in various parts of the State have called out the thinking, acting portion of the people. These meetings, too, were as enthusiastic as they were large, and they have been addressed by men in sympathy with the great popular heart. These meetings have not been addressed by men who are the mere tools of Southern rebels, who propose to overthrow the loyal Governments of the Southern States by revolutionary violence, but by men who believe that by the decision of the sword the Southern rebels must abide. Recent events in the political world have added a fresh interest to the canvass, and the Republicans have consequently redoubled their energies to insure victory complete; while, on the other hand, the Democratic speakers, in order to be honest in their work, have been compelled to admit that rule or ruin is the watchword of their masters. The news from all sections of the State is of the most encouraging kind, and there is no mistaking the sentiment of the people. In many towns it is a fact that men who have never voted the Republican ticket intend to do so at the next election. They see the necessity for doing this. Eastern Maine and Western Maine vie with each other in seeing which section shall poll the heaviest Republican vote in proportion to the voting population, and with how loud a noise all the bluster and brag of the Democracy can be made to explode—or to appear as ridiculous as Mr. Smangler did, who had the power of mind and voice of imitating a number of the feline race in a wheelbarrow, to the great wonder of Mr. Pickwick. The Republicans of Portland have had a grand rally every night during the past week, with imposing demonstrations. Senator FESSENDEN led the van of speakers, and eloquently and logically did he present the issues and the duty of the hour. At Augusta, at Bangor, Lewiston and other large places the influence of Republican oratory has been felt in marked contrast with the efforts of EWING, COX and other Democratic speakers, whose reckless indulgence in figures of speech and figures of finance has only been equaled by their intensity for BLAIR and admiration for unrepentant rebels. The people of Maine are as well posted in the politics and finances of the country as the people of the States which these Democratic speakers represent, and therefore it is very foolish in "distinguished gentlemen" from New-York or any other independent sovereignty to attempt to impose upon the credulity of the Downeaster by reading to him a mess of stuff prepared to order at the rooms of the National Democratic Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC ARITHMETIC.

The Democratic leaders had a consultation the other day, and after comparing notes, the conclusion was arrived at that in consequence of the unpopularity of their candidate for Governor, PILLSBURY, a most desperate push must be made in order for the party to hold its own, much less to reduce the Republican majority of last year, when it was nearly 12,000. It must be remembered that the Republican majority of 21,612 the year before, was reduced only on account of the inevitable rum question, many Republicans voting the other way for the sake of showing their contempt for the rigid Maine Law—not because they had lost confidence in Republican principles, by any means. On the 15th inst. the Democratic leaders will surely discover they have made a false estimate of the Republican strength. There is no more chance for the Democracy to reduce the Republican majority than there is of Kentucky casting its electoral vote for GRANT, and they are only deceiving themselves and their friends in distant States in holding forth bright promises. There is not a Democratic leader in the State who honestly believes that PILLSBURY will poll as many votes as he did last year. They do not confess this at their public meetings, of course, but they have expressed such an opinion among themselves—and I guess they are correct in their conclusion. Democratic arithmetic is curious. It is said that figures wont lie; but I believe that Democratic politicians in this State are badly given to magnifying the numbers that attend their meetings. The other day it was telegraphed all over the country that ten thousand Democrats were present at the Pendleton meeting at Bangor. It was a "tremendous outpouring" of the people. But that "outpouring" did not amount to over three thousand persons. The agent of the Associated Press at Bangor, having been taken to task by a Democratic sheet for telegraphing to a Republican paper that the Bangor meeting was comparatively a failure in point of numbers, he has taken the trouble to ascertain from official sources the exact number of persons that were brought to that city on that certain day, and the number of excursionists by steam and rail amounted to just *eight hundred and twenty-one,* and upon explanation, it seems that only one-half of that number attended the "great Pendleton meeting."

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

While our Democratic friends show great contempt for the "dirty rag currency" of the country, it seems they are not slow to use it for election purposes. The Democratic National Committee have sent $100,000 into this State to influence the election, and the money is now being dispensed by the faithful. I have too much faith in the honesty of the voters of Maine to believe that this style of "argument" can have any effect upon them—that any portion of them can be prevailed upon to part with their honest convictions for the greenbacks of a rebel party. This expenditure of money also shows how desperate is the cause in which these men are engaged, and they are conscious of the fact that the result in Maine is to determine the fate of the party next November. A class of poor, miserable, go-between men may take the bait of these Democratic hirelings, but no man worthy of belonging to any political organization can be seduced into voting against the Republican candidate for Governor, by any such method. These Democratic higglers, I am glad to learn, have met with very discouraging success in some sections of the State which they have visited; and the only parties most likely to be benefited by the money are the keepers of whisky-shops, who, with their friends, always vote the Democratic ticket anyhow.

KUKLUX.

This new species of Democratic argument seems to be catching, and it has extended from Kentucky and Tennessee in a short space of time. It has found its way into this State among the Democracy, and has developed itself in the shape of stones and clubs. The first symptoms of the Kuklux were visible in this city at one of our evening demonstrations, when a body of colored Republicans were roughly handled. At Augusta, on Thursday night last, the Klan gave the railway train containing a number of Republican organizations a parting salute by a shower of stones, one of which was brought to this city, and is now on exhibition. The missile was stopped by a gentleman's mouth. At Lewiston, a Republican procession was treated in a similar manner, and at other places, where there have been Republican demonstrations, the Kuklux have threatened to create a disturbance. The parties engaged in this disgraceful business were not imported from a cross-road's grocery in the interior of a Southern State, but are native and to the manor born; they are going to vote the Democratic ticket, and if that ticket succeeds they will either join the rebels in another revolution, or skedaddle to Canada.

CONCLUSION.

The remaining days before election will be thoroughly improved by both parties, and

"From where the bright Penobscot wends its way
down to the sea,
From where Aroostook's forests wave in silent majesty,
From the valleys of the Kennebec to the shores of Casco Bay,"

the great cry, "Let us have peace," comes up to culminate in a magnificent Republican victory on Monday next. The friends of peace and prosperity are confident; the allies of anarchy and repudiation are discouraged. And after the polls shall have closed, how anxious will the whole country await the voice of Maine!—that slender wire uniting continents and communities will flash more intensely and eloquently than ever before the vindication of its motto, "Dirigo," and then will be foreshadowed the choice of the people of the next Chief Magistrate—GRANT. A. J. L.

GEORGIA.

Reconstruction and the Negro—Peace and Prosperity for the South to be Secured Only Through the Election of Gen. Grant—Able Letter by a Southern Man.

Some of the Democratic papers in the South have said that Hon. AMOS T. AKERMAN, one of the Republican candidates for Presidential Electors in Georgia, was about to decline to serve in that capacity, and to declare in favor of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. These charges are effectually put at rest by the following letter from Mr. AKERMAN, accepting his nomination:

ELBERTON, Elbert County, Ga., Sept. 2, 1868.

J. M. Rice, Esq., Secretary of the State Republican Convention:

DEAR SIR: Absence and sickness have prevented an earlier reply to yours of the 20th of August, giving me formal notice that the State Republican Convention of Georgia had placed my name upon the electoral ticket of that party. With the understanding that I shall be excused from entirely canvassing the State—a labor which my private engagements and the state of my health forbid—I accept this nomination. By declining, I might subject myself to the suspicion of opposition or indifference to the success of Gen. GRANT. Such a suspicion would do injustice to my deepest convictions of public duty. I have no hope of the speedy return of peace, order and security to our troubled country, but in the election of Gen. GRANT. The violent passions which are embodied and organized in the Democratic Party of the South, can bring forth nothing but evil if they enter the seats of political power. The leading principle which actuates that party there is revenge—revenge for military defeat, revenge for political disappointment, and revenge for the loss of slaves. The resentment which, during the war, was directed against the whole North, too timid now to assail so formidable a power, limits its manifestations to that portion of the Northern and Southern people who compose the Republican Party, and breathes out against them in a coarseness of abuse and a savageness of threatening disgraceful to a civilized age. This spirit, improper at all times, is peculiarly unbecoming now. In 1861, we embarked in a bold political adventure, which was soon followed by a voluntary resort of arms. We took the chance of victory and independence, and we took the risk of defeat and subjection. In the one event we expected to be governed in our own way; in the other event we expected to be governed at the pleasure of those with whom we had entered into controversy. The fortunes of war compelled us to surrender; and, in honor and good faith, it was a surrender, not only of our territory and our persons, but also of our cause. We gave up the Confederate Government. We gave up slavery. We gave up the State Governments then existing. We yielded to the conquering power the right to establish Governments for the Southern States.

Accordingly President JOHNSON, conceiving himself to be the representative of the conquering power, set up Governments here, through the agency of Conventions composed of men whom he chose to make eligible, elected by voters whom he chose to invest with the right of suffrage. He dictated the action of those Conventions. In Georgia, after a Government had been formed in pursuance of his own plan, and officers had been elected under it, he still claimed a controlling power over it, and actually prohibited the inauguration of Gov. JENKINS, after all preparations had been made for that ceremony, until it suited his Presidential will to allow it. During all this long process he kept us under military rulers, who, at their pleasure, withheld from us the trial by jury and every other right which the Democratic admirers of Mr. JOHNSON now profess to hold most dear.

This reconstruction was unacceptable to Congress, to the Republican Party of the North, and to many Union men of the South. They believed it to have been done by a usurpation on the part of the President. Agreeing with Mr. JOHNSON that the task of reconstruction belonged to the Government of the United States, they differed from him upon the question to which department of that Government the task properly pertained. He claimed it for the Executive. They, better founded in the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, held that the constitutional guarantee by the United States of a republican Government to each State must be effected by a law, and therefore required the action of the law-making power. So in due time Congress proceeded to build up Governments here, prescribing, as the President had previously done, what portion of the people might take part in the work. Like the President, Congress put us provisionally under military rule. Like the President, Congress provided for the call of conventions, and determined who might vote and who should be eligible to seats. Like the President, Congress claimed a controlling power over the work of these conventions. Thus, this grand constitutional question, upon which our Democratic friends have wrought themselves almost into fury, is not a question of State rights at all, but simply an issue between two branches of the General Government.

In this controversy I take sides with Congress upon the question of constitutional right. I also think that in many particulars the Congressional plan is intrinsically better than that of the President. In allowing the people to determine by a vote whether the Conventions should be held, and whether the Constitutions should take effect, *Congress showed a respect for the popular will, which seems not to be felt by a Democratic President or his Democratic friends.* The most noticeable features of the Congressional plan are the disfranchisement of a class so defined as to include the leaders of the late rebellion, and the enfranchisement of colored men. *The former was temporary, and has already ceased in Georgia* by the liberal action of the late Convention, so far as suffrage is concerned. As to office, while it is not pleasant to me to know that men are under disabilities for leading in a cause to which I adhered, I would rather have them disqualified from office than have them hung. By a *forbearance in the conquerors, unprecedented in the world's history,* they have escaped the common fate of leaders in an unsuccessful rebellion. If they possessed active consciences, they would be ashamed to hold offices in a country where the trophies of their statesmanship are disorder, crime, the corruption of morals, the decline of public and private faith, a poverty that is almost universal, the wooden leg, the armless sleeve, the maimed body, the bones of the slain, the broken heart of the widow, and the wail of the orphan.

The enfranchisement of the negro is a serious matter. When first proposed, my prejudices were strong against it. But, after much reflection, I am persuaded that *it is our wisest policy upon domestic considerations,* irrespective of any compulsion from the Government at Washington. The negro, having lost the protection of his master, is in pressing need of the protection of the law, where there are such strong temptations to defraud, rob and oppress him. This protection he will not get, unless he has the means of enlisting the friendship of influential men. The ballot, and only the ballot, will afford him such means. All who seek office, and their friends, will have an inducement to see justice done to a large class of voters; and the aid thus given will be more extensive than that which is prompted by humanity, for humanity is at best a weak sentiment in many breasts, and has lately been made weaker still by the hardening influence of war and Democracy. There is no reason why a colored voter should not seek the welfare of the country to which he has so many ties. If his interests were at variance with ours, I should dread the ballot in his hands. But such is not the fact. *The ends to be sought by good white men and good black men, in the act of voting, are precisely the same.* Both want good laws and a good administration of them. The strongest objection to colored voters is their ignorance. But those who most urge this objection have shown no disposition to remove it by a system of education, or to take the ballot from ignorant whites. Thereupon, I am obliged to doubt their sincerity. And, though learning is, in the long run of things, most useful, yet it must be confessed that the instincts of the plain and unlettered sometimes come nearer to political rectitude than the refinements of the learned. It was not the ignorant who plunged the South into the fatal gulf of secession. I trust that the colored race will prove themselves capable of distinguishing between good and bad government; and this amount of sense, combined with a patriotic purpose, will make them safe voters. The moderation with which they have borne their other recent promotions justifies the belief that they will not be made mischievous by this.

But the most important view is this; that *the abolition of all political distinctions founded on color will remove, effectually and forever, all danger of a conflict of races.* There is no necessary antagonism between white men and black men. It is only when one race claims what the other race refuses, that the conflict exists. The black man has the same reason for desiring the ballot that the white man has. The irresistible tendency of this age is to a wide basis of suffrage. Negro suffrage being then sure to come, we shall do better to accept it at once and cheerfully, than at the end of a bitter contest, by which the races will be inflamed against each other. If our white people could so conquer their prejudices as to welcome the advent of the negro to political rights, and to treat him as an equal in all that pertains to the Government, no serious discord between the races would ever again occur. In that case, things being left to their natural gravitation, ignorance and incapacity, would sink to the bottom, and capacity and merit would rise to the top of our political society. No one could complain if he fails behind in a fair competition open to all. Nothing but a sense of partiality and injustice can breed formidable discontent.

Among the chimeras of the day, none is more ridiculous than the idea of "negro supremacy." If this dread were not professed by such intelligent men as Mr. SEYMOUR, Gen. COBB and the authors of the National Democratic platform, I should say that the white people who feel it are more stupid than the negroes. With a majority in Georgia of at least 15,000 voters, with most of the intelligence, wealth and political skill, if our race cannot keep foremost in a fair competition, there must be some natural superiority in the blacks. I have never known a white man who would acknowledge such superiority. It is remarkable that the only persons who pretend to dread negro supremacy are those who are most forward to affirm the natural inferiority of the negro.

But, whatever may be our opinion on the abstract propriety of negro suffrage, that suffrage has become a fact, and this materially changes the problem before us. Such a privilege once enjoyed by so many men, cannot be wrested from them without resistance. Should this resistance be confined to the peaceable forms of protest and remonstrance, still it will disturb the country with a lamentable conflict of human passions. The history of man justifies the apprehension that it may take a more terrible form.

The Democratic Party threatens, in the event of its success, to overturn the State Governments of the South, and particularly to take away the ballot from the negro. To this threat, the less reserved speakers and journals of that party add another, *to drive from the State those white men who have helped to establish those Governments*—that is, in Georgia, about one-third of the white men. The horrible scenes that would ensue from an attempt to carry out this threat are beyond my powers of description. In the Republican Party of Georgia there is too much physical force, too much intellectual skill, too much courageous manhood, too strong a sense of the rights of freemen, to warrant the slightest expectation of peaceful submission to such an outrage. But Democratic fanaticism may attempt what reason, justice, prudence and honor forbid. We have among us many stubborn Bourbons, who have learned nothing during eight instructive years. Nothing is too extravagant for men who now make or applaud harangues in favor of the right of secession.

Some of the more rational Democrats think that Mr. SEYMOUR, if elected, will be too wise to disturb the new State Governments. He is too sagacious, they say, to involve his administration in so difficult a controversy; and therefore he will disregard the Democratic platform and the warlike propositions of Gen. BLAIR. According to them, the only hope of peace to the country rests on Mr. SEYMOUR's anticipated treachery to his party!

I have a better hope—in the wisdom, firmness and fidelity of Gen. GRANT. Place him in the Executive Chair, *and all will be well.* Our Democratic malcontents, curbed by his strong and just hand, will abandon their unprofitable vocation, and cease to disturb the public peace. Business will revive. Property will rise in value. Our waste places will bloom again. Labor will be rewarded. The rights of the laborer as a freeman, citizen and voter, will be respected. A general plan of education will be perfected, and thus, for the first time in Georgia, the wants of the immortal mind will receive suitable attention from the State. The spirit of strife, hatred and malice will give place to the spirit of peace, concord and charity.

I do not pretend that the Republican Party is faultless. It has sometimes erred in measures. It has not always been fortunate in its selections for office. Selfish men have sometimes intruded themselves into its places of influence and power. But from these faults no large party has ever been free; and in all these particulars we can truly retort on the Democrats that they are no better than we. A wise man judges a party according to its vital and essential principles and the general tendency of its policy. The Republican Party has these high merits. It is moved by a grand spirit of nationality, and exults to look upon our capacious domain, all parts of which will be quickened with the same national life, as soon as the evil and narrow spirit of Southern Democracy is cast out by the election of GRANT. It has proved its ability to carry on the Government, by administering it under most trying circumstances, with a success that must command the admiration of the world, and especially of those who were condemned to live under that feeble, dishonest and tyrannical concern at Richmond which we dignified with the name of the Confederate Government. It labors to maintain liberty and order, and values the Union as the safeguard of both. It is alive to the wants of this age—to the demands of a high, refined and advancing civilization. It strives to put the Government in sympathy with the people, and would make government an agency for improving the country, instead of a stern and morose institution with only penal functions. It is devoted to the national honor, and therefore keeps the national faith and upholds the national credit. Here in the South, particularly, it forgets those things which are behind and reaches forth unto those things which are before; it consults not the prejudices of the past, but the interests of the present and the future.

It is opposed by the State Rights Democratic Party. I have lived under a government of States Rights Democracy (so-called.) It was born at Montgomery, in 1861, and expired in Virginia, in 1865. I remember its lubberly statesmanship, its inability to turn to good account the Constitutions of a conflicting people, and the blood of a gallant soldiery. I remember its faithless legislation, its cruel conscriptions, its unfair exemptions, its discriminations against the poor and in favor of the rich, its neglect of its sick and wounded soldiers, its stupidity and treachery in matters of finance, its absurd diplomacy, its suspensions of the *habeas corpus,* its enormous taxation in money and property, its harsh and often knavish impressments, its restraints upon our liberty in business and even in locomotion, its swarms of useless officials plundering and domineering in every corner of the country. This was enough for me. In that mixture of comedy and tragedy in which the Southern Confederacy took its last gasps, not far from this spot, my respect for State Rights Democracy departed forever.

The National Democratic platform declares that secession is a dead issue. *Then why not renounce the idea out of which secession sprang!* It declares that slavery is a dead issue. Then why not renounce the passions and prejudices to which slavery gave birth?

Let us then be instructed by bitter experience. Let us abandon all absolute dogmas and unseasonable sentiments. Let us recognize the truth even when in variance with our prepossessions. And let us welcome that prosperous future which will dawn upon the South in the election of GRANT and COLFAX.

Yours respectfully, &c., AMOS T. AKERMAN.

GEN. GRANT AT HOME.

His New Residence in Galena—How He Passes His Time—His Views on Political Affairs.

From the Chicago Post, Sept. 9.

It is known, no doubt, to our readers, that the people of Galena, at the close of the war, built and furnished a house for their illustrious townsman, Gen. GRANT. The number and urgency of the General's public duties have prevented him from any long enjoyment of the handsome gift of his admiring and grateful neighbors, but, to be free from the annoyance of politicians, to enjoy the rest which his great labor has made necessary, and to cultivate the society and companionship of those among whom he formerly lived, he is now staying for a month or six weeks at his Galena home. It was our good fortune to observe him there on Sunday, to see his manner of life, and become more than ever convinced of the democratic simplicity of his tastes, and of the sterling integrity of his character as a man. His residence on the east side of the Galena River, on a knob commanding a charming view of much of the surrounding country, is a very plain brick structure, not more costly than the house of any well-to-do Illinois farmer ought to be; it is marked neither by its size, excellence of finish or architectural arrangement as superior to a hundred other residences in the city. A parlor extends across the front, 20x16 or thereabout; it is the show-room of the house; behind it is a short cross-hall, ending at the dining-room door. Opposite the parlor door opens the library, a room sixteen feet square, plainly fitted up, with the furniture suitable for such an apartment. A narrow hall, at right angles with that into which the main entrance opens, leads to the kitchen and closets in the rear, and out of this hall springs a flight of stairs, narrow, crooked and steep, which lead to the chambers above. A two-story house, with four rooms, exclusive of pantries and closets, on the main floor, and with five or six modest sized chambers on the floor above, is surely not a grand establishment for the successful General who overcame the rebellion, and who is now a candidate for President of the United States. The furniture and equipage of the homestead are in perfect keeping with the general unpretentious appearance of the establishment. Plainness, good taste, simplicity and utility have been consulted in the fittings; so all is harmony, all modest and all good enough.

Here the General, with Mrs. GRANT, Mr. DENT, the father-in-law, now 81, and two bright children—a daughter of 12 and a son of 9 years—are spending the vacation which the General is giving himself after his years of labor. "I stay here," said he, "because I like my place, and my good neighbors, and because I want quiet. I did think I would spend some time at the watering-places; but, on second thought, I came to the conclusion that a stay at Saratoga or Long Branch would be a kind of martyrdom that I do not care to endure." And here his course of life is just what a plain man would make it. Riding or walking over the hills, lounging into the business streets, chatting at the bank with the cashier and idlers, dropping into FELT's store to have a cigar with the proprietor in the counting-room, driving out to the mines and smelting establishments, making little trips to the surrounding villages—these and the like consume all the time not devoted to his official business. One of his military family, Gen. COMSTOCK, is a member of his household, acting as Secretary; to him most of the labor of the correspondence is assigned. Knowing every body, familiar with everybody, with not the remotest suggestion of pride of place or superiority of intellect, the General makes his way about followed by the kindly greetings and polite attentions of his townsmen of all shades of political belief—a plain, honest, modest democrat, as well as the most distinguished commander of modern times. Almost every day visitors make their way to his place—some excited by curiosity others impelled by political considerations; but their number is few and their stay usually short. The General does not talk politics except unwillingly, and then so briefly that the most inveterate bore would soon be discouraged. At the same time, his answers to all questions are free and explicit, and his remarks on public men and affairs show that he has thorough appreciation of the nature of the crisis through which the country is passing, and fixed principles which now guide his expressions of opinion as they will by and by give direction to his policy. The country has no cause to fear the fidelity of our candidate.

Of his election, Gen. GRANT entertains no doubt. We gathered from his conversation that his opinions are as much the result of his fine intuition—his keen insight into the working of the popular mind—as of what he hears from his political friends. "Yes," said he, "if I thought I could serve the country as well in my present station as in the Presidential chair, I should care nothing for an election. To give up the place as General is a sacrifice. It suits me; I am grateful that it was given to me; it is for life, and I am sure nothing could be more gratifying to one's ambition. But it seemed to be necessary for me to run as the candidate of those who put down the rebellion, and so I am in the field. I suppose that no man can do just what he wants to, and there stop. Being a candidate, I want to win, of course."

THE SOLDIERS FOR GRANT.

Mass Meeting of Union Soldiers in Pittsburg—Gen. J. Bowman Sweetzer, a Democrat, Declares for his Old Leader—A Remarkable Speech.

The soldiers and sailors of Allegheny County, Penn., irrespective of party, met in mass convention in the City Hall in Pittsburg on Thursday night, in compliance with the call published in our columns a few days ago. There were fully three thousand veterans in attendance, and the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The object was stated by the chair to be the formation of an independent Grant phalanx of veteran soldiers and sailors, those who are not to have wrested from them by rebels the victory so dearly earned on the battle fields of the late war.

Gen. J. BOWMAN SWEETZER, a leading Democratic lawyer of Pittsburg, a soldier of unblemished record, presided. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district against Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD. His speech was a remarkable one, and we give it entire. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met to-night for a purpose that is clearly set forth in the call for this meeting. We have met to organize for another campaign under our old leader. We have testified our confidence in him. He has led us to victory in the field, and he will lead us to victory at the ballot-box over those who seek again to bring about confusion, anarchy and war. That such is the design of those who support the opposing candidate for the Presidency is no idle fancy. It is declared in their platform; it was declared previous to nomination in the letter of their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and there is every reason to believe that this declaration caused him to be selected. What, under these circumstances, is our duty? Is it not our duty to use every honorable means in our power to avert the threatening danger? Have not *those we fouggt in the field organized under the leadership of the Democratic candidate,* and is it not, therefore, our duty to organize and fall in under the leadership of our old comrade? It may be said we can do our duty as citizens at the ballot-box without such organization, but, my friends, is that our whole duty? have we not a further duty to perform than merely to vote? Any citizen can do that, though he was never within forty miles of battle. We can do something more; we can testify to those who speak flippantly yet confidently of nullification by force, first, that we intend to avoid, if possible, any such calamity, by elevating to the highest office in our gift the soldier who desires peace, and who will preserve it so long as it can be done consistently with national honor; and secondly, if war must come, that we will stand by him and have him to lead us. Now, my fellow-citizens, allow me to say that I do not stand before you a mere partisan, and, to convince you of the truth of what I say, let me give you a little of my political history. I was a Whig as long as the Whig Party existed. During the Administration of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, when the famous compromise measures were passed, I was United States District Attorney here, and as an officer of law it became my duty to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and I did it regardless of consequences to myself and of the opinions of those who opposed it. I did this because I considered it the duty of all good citizens to obey the law so long as it remained on the statute book, however much it conflicted with their individual opinions; and I considered it my duty as a sworn officer of the law to execute it, repulsive as it was to me and my feelings as a man. From the commencement of the war I did everything in my power to keep the peace with the people of the South. In the language of Gen. GRANT, I was not an Abolitionist. I was not even an anti-slavery man. I did not join the Republican Party. I did not vote for LINCOLN. I voted for DOUGLAS and the Democratic Union ticket. I thought I had done about all they could ask of me. I felt conscious of having done nothing to stir up war, nevertheless, nothing but war would satisfy them, and fellow-soldiers, much as I abhor war, I could not forget my duty as a citizen, and like many of you, I went voluntarily into the field and contributed to the extent of my ability and strength to maintain the honor of my country and my flag. In 1864 I voted for Gen. MCCLELLAN. I was in the Army of the Potomac from its organization. I had confidence in him; I thought he had been harshly treated; and when he was nominated at Chicago I voted for him, PENDLETON, peace platform and all. I did not like the platform; but I was willing to trust MCCLELLAN, notwithstanding the platform. But, my friends, I thought I saw in the action of the leaders of that Convention a determination to rule or ruin. I thought I saw a determination on the part of the Peace Democrats, who figured largely in it, and made its platform never to let a victory be won by the party unless it brought with it their vindication of inducement, and placed them in position and power. I determined that hereafter I would see the cards dealt, and know that they were not marked by the dealer in advance, before I again consented to take a hand. I was opposed to the reconstruction measures of Congress; I was opposed to the impeachment of the President. The Senate acquitted the President, and I think they did right. Congress passed the reconstruction measures and the President vetoed them. Congress passed them over the veto by the constitutional vote. The amendments were adopted by the requisite number of States, and they are *now the law of the land, and so long as they are I will sustain them.* Well, my friends, we now come down to the present crisis, for crisis I consider it to be. We are approaching another Presidential election, and it is necessary for you and for me to take sides. We must declare for GRANT or for SEYMOUR. No man can stand neutral in this great emergency. Then let us determine at once for whom we shall be, if not already done. Every one knows who nominated GRANT and how it was done. *The great American people nominated him* long before the Chicago Convention met. The politicians would have been glad to have had some one else if they could, some one not quite so much given to putting things through on his own line would have suited them better; but they dared not to disregard the voice of the people, and so the Convention seconded their verdict. But how about SEYMOUR? Who nominated him, and how was that done? Ostensibly the Democratic Party nominated him; but who controlled the action of the Convention? So far as I am able to judge from the result, *the Peace Democrats of the North and the War Democrats of the South made the nominations and the platform.* The same Ohio delegation that voted MCCLELLAN down at Chicago determined to rule or ruin. They went there armed invincibly, as they supposed, with PENDLETON and the greenback dodge, with a specious appeal to the mercenary spirit of the people, whereby they thought this great nation could be induced to ignore the life-struggle through which it had just passed, to forget the new-made graves of its fallen heroes, and to look with indifferent, unsympathizing eyes upon the maimed and halting figures of the brave comrades who are still among us, but they failed to nominate their man, and failing in this they determined to nominate the next best representative of their principles and their policy, and in this they succeeded. HANCOCK would not do, nor FARRAGUT, nor CHASE, nor HENDRICKS, nor JOHNSON; *no one would suit them who thought we did right to fight for the flag.* So much for the action of the Peace Democrats of the North. Let us look at the action of the War Democrats of the South. What did they do? They directed the most important features in the platform. Gen. HAMPTON tells us he framed and inserted the paragraph declaring the Reconstruction acts to be usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Then, having secured a war platform, they nominate a fighting General to fight it through. If elected they want another war; more blood, more taxes, fellow-citizens. I don't, and therefore I determined to oppose that combination, these nominations, and their platform. I determined that *no such flimsy barriers as party ties and party lines should keep me from doing what I believe to be my duty to myself and to my country,* and I determined to go for the man who wants peace, for the man who does not talk war but who fights war when it is inevitable. I determined to go for the man who conquered a peace and saved the life of the nation; for the man whom we have tried and found true in every trust; in whom the people have confidence; aye, even the people who were lately in arms against him, and wherefore should they not confide in him? Has he not been as generous and honorable toward a fallen foe as he was chivalrous and brave in battle? No victor ever gave more generous terms; no victor ever kept more truly his plighted word. And, fellow-soldiers, because I so determined I am here to-night to take part in your proceedings to assist in organizing these veterans. Then fall in! Never mind about your party. Let the politicians attend to that. Fall in! Take the touch of the elbow. Heads up! Eyes to the front! Let us make one grand charge along the whole line, and then, let me tell you, on the day succeeding the November election you will hear a shout go up from the valleys and hill-tops, from the crowded city and secluded village, and from every nook and corner of our broad land, for GRANT, victory and peace that will forever silence all dissenters at home, and give renewed assurance to the nations of the earth that the starry banner shall continue to "Wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Gen. J. F. HARTRANFT, Gen. ADAM E. KING, of Maryland, and others made able and patriotic addresses on the occasion.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Our Mode of Electing President and Vice-President—Advantages of a Separate and Direct Election by the People—Speech of Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles.

From the Delhi (Delaware County) Express, Sept. 2.

A numerous meeting of the Union Republicans of Delhi was held on the 29th of August, to participate in raising a Grant and Colfax banner. Hon. JAMES H. GRAHAM, former Member of Congress, was chosen Chairman. After interesting and able speeches by J. F. FIERO, Esq., and Hon. CHARLES HATHAWAY, the Chairman announced the presence of Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York, as a statesman of brilliant talents, whose reputation was not confined to his own State or nation. Judge HATHAWAY begged leave to add a few words respecting that distinguished gentleman who had happened so opportunely to be with us, and had on the solicitation of several friends, obligingly consented to address the meeting. "To those," said Judge HATHAWAY, "who may not be personally acquainted with Mr. RUGGLES, I may say, that he has been so long and early a friend of the County of Delaware, that he may be regarded as one of its citizens. As a most able and efficient Canal Commissioner, and by his untiring advocacy of our system of internal improvements, he has, in my belief, next to DEWITT CLINTON, done more to advance the material prosperity of our State than any other man. It will also be remembered by some who were present, that in the construction of the New-York and Erie Railroad, that earliest connecting link of communication by rail between New-York and the great West, the first ground was broken in Delaware County, and that the first load of earth was placed in the embankment by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES."

Mr. RUGGLES said in response that he sincerely thanked the Chairman and his much and long esteemed friend, Judge HATHAWAY, for introducing him to the meeting as one who had labored to promote the welfare not only of the State and the nation, but especially of this important and interesting County of Delaware. Indeed, he felt that he might almost claim to be one of its citizens, having for more than forty years enjoyed a portion of almost every one of their Summers in its pure and bracing air, amid its tufted hills and crystal streams. He particularly desired also to render his grateful acknowledgements for the flattering recognition of the early service which in God's good Providence he had been permitted to render, in officially commencing within this very county—thirty-three years ago—the actual construction of the New-York and Erie Railway, that first great link in the continental chain directly connecting the Bay of New-York with the Golden Gate of San Francisco. In behalf of the county he should ever claim as a proud historical fact, that the first segment of forty miles in the broad arch embracing more than fifty degrees of longitude and spanning our Republic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was commenced in this upper valley of the Delaware, at Deposit, at sunrise, on the 3d of November, 1835. Come what may of chance or change, in whatever fury of party madness, the historical honor thus won by your own—let me say our own County of Delaware—can never be lost. The American Union, of which this same county is an integral part, is on the eve of electing a President and Vice-President for the next four years, and you have done me the honor to request my attendance on the present occasion, when the national flag, without one stripe or star effaced, but bearing the names of GRANT and COLFAX, is given to the breeze. I beg, however, to say, that I am not and never have been, in any proper sense, a party politician; and I will also add that none of the public labors to which such kind allusion has been made, were intended to promote the interests of any political party or section, but sought to embrace and subserve the general and lasting interests of the whole country, and all its citizens. Still less shall I follow the unworthy example of some who deem it proper and useful in a political canvass, to disparage the personal characteristics of the candidates. Nor indeed would any such course of remark on my part be of any use to the intelligent audience now present, who have read and perfectly understand the record of each and all of them.

THE POWER TO REJECT A CANDIDATE.

I shall confine my brief remarks under a single head, in noticing public views on public affairs publicly expressed by one of the candidates for the office of Vice-President, and in calling your attention to the mischievous and anomalous feature in our political system which compels the people, as the primary electors, to practically vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President in pairs, without the power of selecting one and rejecting the other. This singular result, as you all know, grows out of the mistaken assumption in the Constitution that the Presidential Electors, which it theoretically provides, will exercise a sound and careful discrimination in selecting and voting for the individuals to fill the offices of President and Vice-President—while we all know that these Electors have become mere ministerial puppets, blindly executing the instructions of the party Conventions, by which the candidates are selected. As these conventions nominate both the President and Vice-President, the people who are really the only electors, are obliged to vote for both or neither. In a word, they are compelled to elect to one of these high offices, a candidate they may greatly dislike and disapprove, in order to elect to the other office another candidate they may prefer. I believe that a vast majority of the American people now desire freedom of selection and choice for both these offices, and I hold that measures ought now to be commenced to secure a proper amendment to the Constitution, which shall brush away this cumbrous and mischievous machinery of Presidential electors, and secure to the people a direct and separate vote for each of these officers. Rely upon it that our five or six millions of intelligent voters can and will select the candidates quite as wisely and thoughtfully as any of these party Conventions. At any rate, they could prevent the nomination for one of the offices of a candidate grossly disloyal or incompetent, from dragging down and defeating the election to the other of a candidate fit for the place.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

I beg, said Mr. RUGGLES, that you will not understand these remarks as applicable in any degree to the two political candidates whose names are inscribed on the noble flag of the Union now waving over our heads. If there can be found any single elector between our two great oceans willing to vote for Gen. GRANT and not for SCHUYLER COLFAX, or on the other hand, willing to vote for SCHUYLER COLFAX and not for Gen. GRANT, all I can say is, that the individual has not yet made his appearance in public. Nevertheless, a case might be imagined, where the electors would refuse to vote either for Gen. GRANT or SCHUYLER COLFAX, if connected on the ticket with a candidate whose election would be plainly dangerous to the country. Suppose, for instance, that the Chicago Convention, falling into one of those fits of political imbecility or madness which sometimes overtake party assemblages, and searching for a candidate suppose to be locally "available" in a particular section of the country, had seen fit to connect with the name of the patriotic and victorious chieftain, whose skill and perseverance saved our Union, that of JEFFERSON DAVIS, who exerted all his efforts to destroy it. Is it possible that such a mongrel ticket could have secured the votes of a majority of the American people? It is this view of the subject which simplifies the issue in the pending struggle, rendering it comparatively needless to compare the respective qualifications of Gen. GRANT and Gov. SEYMOUR. What I mean to say and to press upon your consideration is, that it is absolutely necessary in considering the claims of either, *also to weigh the merits and the demerits of the candidate for Vice-President,* thus tied to the ticket, and fully to estimate the consequences of his contingent election to the high office of President. We are fully admonished by past experience that such a contingency is not too remote to be disregarded. Of our six last Presidents, being HARRISON, POLK, TAYLOR, PIERCE, BUCHANAN and LINCOLN, three have died within the terms for which they were elected, leaving three Vice-Presidents to fill their places.

GEN. BLAIR.

The question then, is brought to a single point: Is it or is it not safe and prudent to elect Gen. BLAIR as the next Vice-President of the United States? And here again, I shall abstain from any attempt, as I feel no wish to disparage the personal characteristics of Gen. BLAIR. He is, to the best of my belief, from some personal acquaintance, a gentleman of courage, frankness and of very determined will, fully meaning what he says, and fully saying what he means. What, then, does he say to the American people, and especially in relation to his duties as President, which may contingently devolve upon him, through the coming election? It surely can only be necessary to refer to his clear and emphatic letter to Col. BRODHEAD, and adopted with approbation by the Convention which put him in nomination, to ascertain his views beyond the possibility of doubt. In that letter—now in the hands of all the people—Gen. BLAIR distinctly proposes, not indeed to destroy the Union, but to subvert its Government, by subjecting Congress, or at least one of its branches, to the compulsory authority of the President. In that letter Gen. BLAIR declares it to be the duty of the President:

1. "*To compel the army to undo its usurpations in the South,*" leaving it, of course, to the President singly to decide how far the army has usurped unlawful authority, or has merely obeyed laws of Congress constitutionally passed.

2. "*To disperse the carpet-bag Governments,*" denoting by that slang phrase the State Governments put in operation under the laws of Congress for restoring them to their place in the Union.

3. "*To compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution,*" thereby claiming singly to decide that the whole course of legislation in the Senate has been in violation of the Constitution.

He closes his letter by the explicit allegation that the propositions above stated present the "*true issue*" in the coming election, and should be "put plainly to the country."

For one, I fully concur with Gen. BLAIR, that *this is the true issue before the country,* and should be plainly put. It surely can need no extended argument to show that his propositions, if adopted, must subvert the Government. The legitimate action of each of the branches of the free government established by the Constitution, is, and necessarily must be, coördinate and voluntary, and cannot be rendered subordinate and compulsory without destroying the structure. The moment that one branch can be *compelled* by another, despotism takes the place of liberty precisely to that extent. In truth, no free government of modern days can be destroyed in any other mode than the compulsory action of the Executive in *compelling* or *dispersing* the Legislative body, or the institution of its creation. CROMWELL destroyed for a time the liberties of the British people, by "compelling" or "dispersing" their Parliament. The first NAPOLEON subverted the constitutional Government of France, and rose to imperial power by "dispersing" with military force its Legislative Body. It now remains for the American people, so distinctly "forewarned and forearmed," to decide quietly by their ballots, while yet they can, whether their great and growing nation is to furnish a further and far more melancholy example of the infatuation of party spirit, in permitting the free institutions to be subverted, under which it has attained so proud a position in the civilized world.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Late Difficulty in Union—Important Letter from Gov. Scott—His Duty as Chief Executive of the State.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 1, 1868.

Messrs. J. Stewart Hanckel, Wm. K. Blake and S. C. Means, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 27th ult., inclosing a "petition and remonstrance," from citizens of Spartanburg, has been received.

It gives me pleasure that you and other citizens of that county are earnestly desirous of maintaining the public peace, and insuring the prevalence of law and order; and I sincerely hope that not only your county, but the rest of our State, may enjoy that immunity from disturbance which has prevailed in Spartanburg since the war. Candor compels me to express, however, the regret I feel, that your fellow-citizens have deemed it proper to announce in their petition that an "attempt" at "violence" on the part of "any evil-disposed blacks would be met by short and sharp retribution."

This expression has to the popular mind a signification quite at variance with the regular execution of the due process of law, and, it may be feared, would be regarded by citizens of the more ignorant classes, and perhaps by many comparatively well informed, as a threat to commit a violence, which I have no doubt it is your chief desire to avoid.

In times like these, when two great political parties are arrayed against each other in a canvass of unusual excitement, words and acts, harmless under other circumstances, may become incentives to lawless acts. A heavy moral responsibility rests upon all classes, and especially upon those who are possessed of position and intelligence, to avoid the use of intemperate or even imprudent language; and everything which looks like advice to the people to prepare themselves to resist a violence that does not exist, has a tendency to create the very evils against which such preparation is supposed to be made. While I acquit the citizens of Spartanburg of any intention to bring on disturbances, and give them, on the other hand, the fullest credit for a desire to maintain the peace, I have felt at liberty to say so much, by way of comment, on the language of the petition, and of suggestion of the moderation I fain would see characterize the utterances of all well-disposed citizens.

The petition and remonstrance contains the following statement: "When, upon a recent occasion, the Executive of the State was apprised by a respectable Committee of citizens from Union District of the existence of armed organizations of negroes, who were openly parading and threatening the public peace; when he was informed of their avowed purpose, with concert on the part of similar organizations from adjoining districts, to assault the jail and release prisoners therein confined under due process of law, their information was treated almost with levity, but assuredly without the grave consideration and promptitude of action befitting the emergency. Without investigation had, their fears were pronounced groundless; no steps were taken to enforce the law prohibiting such organizations, and the negro incendiary, heading that in Union District, not only escaped without any public censure, but (unless we are greatly misinformed) was even treated with favor."

I must repel with earnestness the charge herein made, that the communication made to me by the Committee from Union was treated "almost with levity." On the contrary, everything that was reasonable and proper was done, and done promptly. It is certainly true that I did not fully share in the fears of civil disturbance which were felt by the Committee. I had heard too often *ex parte* statements of the faults and sins of political opponents, to give entire credence to one side of a story till the other had been shown, and I say this with no desire or purpose of questioning the integrity of the gentlemen of the Committee. But I took immediate measures to ascertain, by investigation, what the real facts were. I issued an order to the person above alluded to, as a "negro incendiary," to abstain from all violations of the law, and I censured him for his imprudent and inflammatory language. The investigation made it evident that while he had said and done that which was prejudicial to the preservation of harmonious relations between the races, he had committed, certainly at the time when this investigation took place, no overt act of an illegal character.

It also showed that threats had been made that the political gatherings and associations of one political party should be broken up, and it is believed that those threats brought from that political party counter-threats, and an expression of a purpose to make an armed defence against any such unlawful attempt to interfere with the rights of the people to assemble and discuss political questions. It did not appear that an armed organization existed among the blacks. The blacks and whites indiscriminately have, it seems, acquired the bad habit of carrying arms to political meetings, and also when they are moving from point to point in the country. But they do not bear arms as organized military bodies

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE BOND QUESTION.

Taxation of Government Bonds—The Democratic Plan—Letter of the United States Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29, 1868.

Hon. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: No subject of national concern, except the question of peace and unity, can be of greater practical importance to the American people now than that of finance. Yet on no subject entering into politics are the masses of the people so uninformed. I do not claim exemption from the prevailing ignorance thereupon; hence I hereby seek light at its source, begging you to inform me upon one item.

The National Political Convention which assembled in New-York on the 4th of July past, adopted as its fourth resolution the following, viz., "Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

I wish to inquire what has been the practice of the Government since its foundation respecting the taxation of Government bonds, or if this information cannot be briefly and conveniently conveyed, permit me to modify my inquiry, so that it may cover only the period between March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1861, extending through two historic Administrations of the Government. I remember that bonds, or other evidences of interest-bearing indebtedness, originating in loans then contracted, were issued by the Government during the administration of President BUCHANAN, at a rate of interest in gold of 12 per cent. per annum. Were these public securities subject to taxation on an equality with every other species of property?

The other proposition contained in the resolution is that the lands of the farmer and homesteads of the laboring people shall pay an *ad valorem* tax equal to that paid on luxuries by the affluent consumer. May I inquire if the Government has ever applied this principle to its method of raising revenue, subjecting all the agricultural and producing property of the country to special burdens? A reply to these inquiries will gratify me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Q. THOMPSON.

MR. SPINNER'S REPLY.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ult. was received by yesterday's mail.

I agree with you fully, that there is no subject of national concern, except the question of peace and unity, of greater practical importance to the American people than that of finance. The first will be rightly and finally settled by the election of GRANT and COLFAX. The last, I hope, may be equally so settled by that result. But I fear we have a few leading men in our own party, who are not well grounded in ethics nor in political economy. These the party will eventually slough off, and, if necessary, take from the *débris* of the disintegrated Democratic Party enough men who are sound on the question of finance, and who are alive to the living issues of the day, to save the country from the disgrace of partial or total repudiation and consequent national dishonor.

If the people were simply "*misinformed*," as you state it, I think there would be no danger of the country's ruin. The truth is, the Democratic demagogues are educating the people to ignorance and rascality.

As the issues in the elections in the future, after the next coming one, will probably be made up on the questions connected with the national finances, there need be no fear that after a full discussion the people will render their verdict in accordance with the true interests of the country, and with their own innate sense of justice and right.

You call my attention to the fourth resolution of the New-York Fourth of July Convention, which you quote in these words: "Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities," and you say that you wish to inquire what has been the practice of the Government since its foundation respecting the taxation of Government bonds?

Now, I do not believe that anybody of sound mind ever believed that this or any other civilized Government on the face of the earth ever taxed its own stocks, or permitted them to be taxed by any other Power within its limits or jurisdiction.

It is true that the City of Charleston, S. C., exercising authority under that State, did, as early as 1823, enact an ordinance whereby a tax was imposed upon the stocks of the United States. This was perhaps the beginning of what became nullification afterward, and, more recently, open rebellion. The validity of this ordinance was contested; but the Constitutional Court of South Carolina, then as now a rebel State, decided the ordinance to be valid. This brought the question whether the ordinance violated the Constitution of the United States, on a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Here the case, after long and able arguments on both sides, was decided in 1829, and the judgment of the South Carolina Constitutional Court reversed, Mr. Justice THOMPSON and Mr. Justice JOHNSON, of South Carolina, being the only dissenting members of the Court. Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL, in giving the opinion of the Court that the judgment of the Constitutional Court of the State of South Carolina "ought to be reversed and annulled," said: "But it is unnecessary to pursue this principle through its diversified application to all the contracts and to the various operations of Government. No one can be selected which is of more vital interest to the community than this of borrowing money on the credit of the United States. No power has been conferred by the American people on their Government, the free and unburthened exercise of which more deeply affects every member of our Republic. In war, when the honor, the safety, the independence of the nation are to be defended, when all its resources are to be strained to the utmost, credit must be brought in aid of taxation, and the abundant revenues of peace and prosperity must be anticipated to supply the exigencies, the urgent demands of the moment. The people, for objects the most important which can occur in the progress of nations, have empowered their Government to make these anticipations, to borrow money on the credit of the United States. Can anything be more dangerous or more injurious than the admission of a principle which authorizes every State and every corporation in the Union which possesses the right of taxation to burden the exercise of this power at their discretion? If the right to impose the tax exists, it is a right which in its nature acknowledges no limits. It may be carried to any extent within the jurisdiction of the State or corporation which imposes it, which the will of each State or corporation may prescribe. A power which is given by the whole American people for their common good, which is to be exercised at the most critical periods for the most important purposes, on the free exercise of which the interests certainly, perhaps the liberty of the whole may depend; may be burdened, impeded, if not arrested, by any of the organized parts of the Confederacy." In conclusion the Chief Justice said: "We are, therefore, of opinion that the judgment of the Constitutional Court of the State of South Carolina reversing the order made by the Court of Common Pleas, awarding a prohibition to the City Council of Charleston, to restrain them from levying a tax imposed on six and seven per cent. stock of the United States, under an ordinance to raise supplies for the use of the City of Charleston for the year 1823, is erroneous in this: that the said Constitutional Court adjudged that the said ordinance was not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; whereas this Court is of opinion that such repugnance does exist. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the said judgment ought to be reversed and annulled, and the cause remanded to the Constitutional Court of the State of South Carolina, that further proceedings may be had therein according to law."

The final judgment of the Court concludes in these words: "Whereas, it is the opinion of this Court that so much of the said ordinance as imposes the said tax is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void. Whereupon it is considered, ordered and adjudged by this Court that the said judgment be and the same is hereby reversed and annulled, and that the said cause be, and the same is hereby remanded to the said Constitutional Court for the State of South Carolina, that such further proceedings may be had therein as may consist with law and justice."

Mr. Justice THOMPSON dissented on the ground that the tax was upon the interest received, and not upon the bonds; that it was therefore in the nature of an income tax and not upon United States stocks, and because such a tax was not expressly prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. He concludes his dissent by saying, "Upon the whole, considering the tax in question is a general tax upon the interest of money on loan, I cannot think it any violation of the Constitution of the United States to include therein interest accruing from stock of the United States."

Mr. Justice JOHNSON dissented in part for the same reason as that given by Mr. Justice THOMPSON, that the tax was in the nature of an income tax, and not a tax on the stock of the United States; and because of the want of jurisdiction in the Court. But he said, "If I could bring myself to consider this question in the form in which it is considered by the majority of the Court, I should certainly concur in the opinion that the tax was unconstitutional. For the exercise of a power which, under the mask of imposing a tax, may defeat or impede the operation of the Government of the United States in borrowing money could not be tolerated." It will be seen that the two dissenting Justices did not pretend that a tax on United States stocks would be constitutional, so on that naked proposition the opinion of the Court would seem to have been unanimous.

This decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, nearly forty years ago, seems to have settled the question that United States stocks cannot be taxed by States or by municipalities; and it has been acquiesced in by all parties from that time till now. The question whether the Government of the United States can tax its own stock or not, has never to my knowledge been adjudicated. That it has not been, is probably due to the fact that it is patent to the meanest understanding, that any taxation by the Government of its own stock, would be repudiation to the extent of the amount of such taxation. You say that you "remember that bonds or other evidences of interest-bearing indebtedness, originating in loans then contracted, were issued by the Government during the Administration of President BUCHANAN, at a rate of interest in gold of twelve per cent. per annum." And you ask, "Were these public securities subjected to taxation on an equality with every other species of property?" I have no means of knowing whether these particular securities were taxed by States or municipalities. They certainly were not by the General Government; and I doubt whether any other ever attempted such taxation in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which I have referred you. But let that be as it may, there is a history about this twelve per cent. per annum loan that the people should be slow to forget. It was a part of the rebellion itself. HOWELL COBB, former Speaker of a Democratic House of Representatives, late Brigadier-General in the late army of the late Confederate States of America, and then Mr. BUCHANAN's Secretary of the Treasury, carried these securities in his carpet bag in blanks to the City of New-York, and after slandering the stocks, traducing the credit of the Government, and announcing his opinion that they never would be paid, but that he must have the money for them at any rate, offered them on the market, and then filled up the interest blanks at such rate as his political friends chose to ask him to insert. Most of them were paid in gold with the stipulated exorbitant rate of interest added after I came into this office, and after the war had begun, and when, notwithstanding all this, the Government was then obtaining loans at six per cent. per annum. This loan was made, too, within a very short time after the same honest Democratic Secretary of the Treasury had been using the funds in the Treasury, intended for the current expenses of the Government, in buying up in the market the *six per cent.* bonds of the United States, that had then many years to run to maturity, at about twenty per cent. above their par value. Think of it. He bought the immatured six per cent. stocks at 120, and immediately thereafter, in an apparent time of profound peace, and when money was abundant, sold securities receiving par and stipulating to pay at the end of one year 112.

Was COBB a fool, think you?

Not at all; he knew exactly what he was driving at. He was already at that early day a traitor, and hoped, by his rascally management, to so cripple the resources and derange the finances of the Government in whose service he then was, and whose interest and honor he had sworn, for pay, to protect, as to make secession easy and sure. This man, the original "carpet-bagger," is now, as he was then, a leader and a shining light in the Democratic Party. But this was only a part of the great conspiracy. While COBB was accomplishing this, his great financial achievement in the interest of the coming rebellion, THOMPSON, then Secretary of the Interior, made away with the Indian amnesty trust funds belonging to the Government; FLOYD, Mr. BUCHANAN's immaculate Secretary of War, robbed the Northern forts and arsenals of their arms and munitions of war, and transported them South, to be used against the Government, and for its destruction, and TOUCEY, the then Secretary of the Navy, a specimen brick of Connecticut Democracy, fearing the loyalty and patriotism of our naval commanders, ordered our vessels of war to unheard-of places in far distant seas, where they could by no possibility be needed, but where they would be beyond the reach of recall by the Government in the day of its peril. This is the party and these are the men that now canvass and solicit the votes of an outraged loyal people. Really, their former rascality is outdone by their present impudence.

You speak of another proposition contained in this same fourth resolution of the Democratic Convention, wherein it is substantially proposed "that the lands of the farmer and homesteads of the laboring people shall pay an *ad valorem* tax equal to that paid on luxuries by the affluent consumer;" and you inquire "if the Government has ever applied this principle to its method of raising revenue, subjecting all the agricultural and producing property of the country to special burdens?"

The only mode by which "equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value," can be reached, is by a *direct tax*. This manner of taxation has been resorted to but four times in the history of our Government: The first time for $2,000,000, in 1798 during the administration of the elder ADAMS. The second, for the prosecution of the war with Great Britain in 1813, for $3,000,000 in the administration of Mr. MADISON. The third, during the same period, and for a like purpose, was passed Jan. 9, 1815, for $6,000,000. But as the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, by the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and the United States, fifteen days before the act was passed, this tax was not collected. The fourth and the last act for the collection of a direct tax was passed in August, 1861. It called for $20,000,000. And to this day, after seven years, it has not all been collected from the States.

The Constitution of the United State provided, Article I., Section 2: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

Now let's see how this constitutional rule for taxation would have worked before the emancipation of the Southern slaves.

First—Every five slaves were counted as three free men, and this basis fixed the representation and consequent amount of taxation for each State. But next, when the Assessor and the tax-gatherer came around, the slaves ceased entirely to be men, and became simply property, and as such became, like sheep and oxen, subject to taxation. The slave-holding section was thus bit both ways. This constitutional proviso was a two-edged sword to it; and hence, it never permitted that mode of taxation while it held control of the action of Congress. In those days when the Southern planters owned slaves and the Democratic Party as well, had a resolution like the one under consideration been introduced into a National Democratic Convention, there would have been a scene that no common theatre could reproduce. The crack of the plantation whip would soon have settled both the resolution and those who had the temerity to support it. But then look at the injustice of such a rule of taxation. "Equal taxation!" It sounds beautifully, and it would be right if it could be done so as to effect the object. But under the Constitution, which is just now held in such high reverence by those who for years have thought of nothing but how to destroy it, it cannot be done. Indeed, of all modes of taxation it is the most *unequal*.

To prove this it is only necessary to take the valuation of the real and personal estate of the several States, as exhibited by the census of 1860. None other can now be had, and that it has not increased since then would seem to be established by the fact that the Tax Commissioners of the State of New-York have just fixed the assessed value of all the property of that State at nearly seventy-seven millions below that of the census of 1860. For comparison and illustration, take States with equal representations in Congress, and consequently with nearly equal amounts of taxation. Wisconsin and Alabama have six members of the House of Representatives each; the former has a valuation of $273,671,668, and the latter of $495,237,078. The valuation for Maine was $190,211,605, while Louisiana's was $602,185,563, and that of Mississippi's was $607,324,911. Each of these three States have five members of the House of Representatives. It will be seen that the valuation of the property of each and either of the two Southern States last named was more than three to one as compared with that of the State of Maine, and yet by the act of 1861 a larger amount was assessed to the State of Maine than to either of the two other States named in connection with that State. In other words, any given amount of property subject to taxation in the State of Maine would be compelled to pay more than three times that which would be collected on the same amount of like property in either of the two Southern States named.

And then this mode of taxation would bear heavy upon the land, stock and utensils of the farmer; upon the house, shop and tools of the mechanic; and upon the small property of the poor laboring man. All this kind of property is under present laws entirely exempt from General Government taxation.

So too, under such a rule a tax would be collected on all incomes of $1,000 and less. These two, under present existing laws, are exempt from General Government taxation.

Under the proposed mode all the small means and the small incomes of the great masses of our industrious people would be taxed. Perhaps all this is intended, so that more taxes may be wrung from the poorer and the middling classes, that the bloated aristocracy, with a foreign banker at its head, who now controls the Democratic Party, may be still further relieved from paying their just proportion of the burdens now necessarily imposed upon the whole people by the criminal acts of these very men. Call you all this *equal* taxation? I can conceive of no fashion or style that would be further from it. But the members of the Convention who passed the resolution were not in earnest; they knew better. But this last, like the first proposition in the resolution, to tax "Government bonds," was intended for "Buncombe," and nothing more; as such, it may have its day, for the hypocrisy will be exposed. If, on the other hand, it is earnest, an intelligent people will soon have the opportunity to apply the proper corrective.

Very respectfully, yours,
F. E. SPINNER.

J. Q. THOMPSON, Esq., Shelbyville, Indiana.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Burglars to Escape from the Tombs Prison.

Two men who were arrested under the names of WILLIAM WALL and GEORGE WEBSTER, on a charge of burglary, have lain in confinement in the Tombs Prison for several weeks, awaiting trial. A few days ago WALL obtained possession of a visitor's ticket by some underhand means, and while allowed the liberty of the corridor, coolly walked down stairs and left the prison through the street entrance, the stolen ticket being his undisputed passport. Not content with his lucky escape from prison, and from probable conviction as a burglar, with the attendant sentence of imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, WALL again commenced a career of crime by attempting another burglary in the City of Brooklyn, when he was arrested and arraigned before the Brooklyn authorities, from whose custody he was taken by virtue of a bench warrant, and brought back to the Tombs for trial on the original charge. He was placed in the same cell with the prisoner WEBSTER, when the pair concocted another plan for escape, which came near proving successful.

A day or two ago a woman applied for admission to the prison as a visitor, under the plea that she was WEBSTER's wife. She brought with her a small basket containing a loaf of brown bread and some other articles of food, and as everything seemed perfectly regular and straight she was admitted and granted an interview with her husband at his cell door, the bread being allowed to be passed through the wicket to him. After a brief conversation on seemingly indifferent topics the woman left the prison and has not been seen since. The following day Mr. MARK FINLEY, the indefatigable clerk of the prison, received such information from a reliable source that led him to believe that the visit of the woman, who pretended to be WEBSTER's wife, was only a cover for an attempt to escape on the part of both WALL and WEBSTER, and he ascertained from his secret informant that the loaf of bread carried by "Mrs. Webster" had been made the receptacle for a large file, two large skeleton keys and a pint bottle full of whisky. Acting on this information Mr. FINLEY paid a visit to the cell occupied by WALL and WEBSTER, accompanied by Deputy Keepers HAGAN and ORR, when they made a diligent search, and finally succeeded in finding the keys and file, the bottle of whisky having been emptied.

Since this discovery the prisoners have been placed in separate cells, and a strict watch maintained upon their movements. It is supposed that WALL and WEBSTER would have made, ere long, a desperate attempt to escape from the prison by night, and it is fortunate that Mr. FINLEY gained the knowledge he did, as the ounce of prevention was far better than the pound of cure could have been. Both WALL and WEBSTER will be arraigned for trial during the ensuing week, at the General Sessions.

The Preservation of Our Wharves and Piers.

At a meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips held yesterday, Alderman CONNER in the chair, Mr. WM. H. SMITH described a process for preserving the wooden piles of our wharves by encasing them with earthenware or vitrified pipe. The space between the pipe and the wood, which is from two to three inches, is filled with concrete composed of hydraulic cement, sand, small stones, &c., and thus, when the concrete has set, a solid body is found impervious to water, atmospheric air and the attacks of the *teredo* or ship worm. The process can be applied to either old or new wharves, and, it is claimed, will preserve them for an indefinite period, in fact render them almost indestructible. The cost of thus coating an ordinary wharf of 200 piles is estimated at from $4,500 to $5,000.

Mr. L. H. SIMPSON appeared on behalf of the American Patent Wood Preserving Company, of No. 42 Broadway. He exhibited numerous specimens of soft and hard woods preserved by HEINEMANN's process, which consists in impregnating the wood with resin and thus rendering it impervious to rot, water and the attacks of worms. The wood is much hardened by the process, and the appearance of even the commonest woods greatly improved. A sample of the wood was lately submitted to Professor DOREMUS, who, in his report, speaks of the process in unqualified praise. The wood, he says, will be permanently preserved from decay, its pores being entirely filled with the resin, thus preventing the entrance of water and matter soluble in it. At the same time the fibres are rendered harder and more durable, and the value of the wood much increased. A sample of the wood was immersed in water for forty-two days without its weight being increased.

The process of Mr. HEINEMANN, which consists in forcing resin in a liquid state into the pores of the wood, has been frequently attempted by others, but never with success. Mr. HINEMANN has patented his process, and he claims that it is the cheapest and most effectual method of preserving wood from all destroying influences. The cost of applying the process is very trifling.

The Committee adjourned to Thursday next at noon.

Brougham's New Theatre.

The work of erecting BROUGHAM's new theatre in Twenty-fourth-street, adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel, is still progressing, although some delay is occasioned to the general work by the blasting operations which are being conducted within the theatre space in order to afford better stage and auditorium facilities. The blasts occur at intervals of about an hour, and of course, at such times the laborers are compelled to temporarily suspend work. By present appearances, scarcely an imperfect idea even can be formed of what the interior design of the building will be. The site was formerly occupied by the building known as the uptown Gold Exchange, the upper portion of which was used by CHRISTY's minstrel troupe. All the interior portion of the structure was taken down, and the masons are now engaged in erecting the rear and side walls. The work was commenced at about the middle of June, and it is expected that it will be completed by the 1st of November.

Base Ball—Excelsior vs. Peconic.

These Brooklyn clubs played their third game together yesterday, on the Capitoline Grounds, the Excelsiors being the victors, as will be seen by the appended score:

EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.	B.	PECONIC.	O.	R.	B.
Anthony, l. f.	2	5	6	Hartman, p.	4	2	1
Williams, r. f.	3	4	4	Thorp, r. f.	3	2	2
Moore, c. f.	3	3	5	Wilcox, 2d	3	3	3
Mitchell, 2d b.	3	4	3	Stark, c.	2	3	3
Richards, 3d b.	3	3	2	W. Potts, s. s.	1	4	2
G. Chauncey, 1st b	1	5	5	Chapman, 3d b.	4	2	4
O. Cornwell, c.	3	4	2	Moody, l. f.	3	2	2
G. Cornwell, s. s.	4	2	1	Packer, 1st b.	2	0	2
Peters, p.	5	1	1	Davis, c. f.	5	0	1
Totals	27	31	29	Totals	27	18	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior	5	2	3	0	3	5	3	10	0—31
Peconic	5	0	0	1	4	0	3	4	1—18

UMPIRE—Mr. E. Brady, of the Peconic Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. U. N. Hicks and G. E. Van Voorhis.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and ten minutes.

ATHLETIC VS. ALPHA.

These Clubs played together yesterday on the lower field of the Capitoline Grounds, and though the Athletics had but seven men, they were only beaten by nine runs, the score standing at 29 to 20.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park this afternoon, commencing at 3:30 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.
Proem March.
1. Overture, Czaar and Zimmermann..........Lortzing
2. Quadrille, Morgano..........Hutel
3. Grand selection, Linda di Chamounix.....Donizetti
PART II.
4. Concert March, "Gen. Chickering"..........Brignoli
5. Waltz, Geisters Schwingen..........Lanner
6. Overture, Les Montenegrins..........Limnander
7. March, Lucia..........Donizetti
PART III.
8. Song, "Beautiful Dreamer"..........Foster
9. Grand selection, Gemma di Vergy..........Donizetti
10. Morceaux de la Barbe Bleue..........Offenbach
11. Polka, Leap Year..........Dodworth
Finale—Union.

LARCENY OF COLOGNE.—FREDERICK REED, aged 25 years, a butcher, was arrested, on Thursday evening, by Officer MOORE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of stealing a barrel of cologne spirits, valued at $120, and the lawful property of Messrs. GALE & ROBINSON, of No. 156 Greenwich-street. When the prisoner was arraigned before the acting Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. CHARLES F. HOUGHTON, an employe of the despoiled firm, made an affidavit stating that he had detected REED in the act of boldly walking off with the barrel, which he was leisurely rolling away from the store door. HOUGHTON accordingly caused REED's arrest. The prisoner denied the charge and professed to have no knowledge of the barrel of cologne at all. He was, however, fully committed for trial in default of bail.

AN OFFICER RESISTED.—Detective MCKEEVER, of the Eleventh Precinct, Thursday afternoon essayed to arrest one WILLIAM PITTS, who is stated to be a notorious and desperate character. On this occasion the officer desired PITTS on a charge of highway robbery, and while conveying him to the Union Market Station-house he encountered a gang of the prisoner's friends, who assailed the officer and attempted to rescue PITTS. Aid being at hand, however, MCKEEVER successfully resisted the raiders, and managed to arrest one of them named RICHARD PUTNAM, who had drawn a pistol in the *mêlée*. Both prisoners were held for examination by Justice MANSFIELD.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A COLORED GIRL.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the Eighth Ward Police found MARY STUART, a colored girl, aged 16 years, in an insensible condition on the stoop of No. 48 Mercer-street, with a half ounce bottle of laudanum clinched in her hand, a portion of the contents having been swallowed. The girl was removed to the Prince-street Police Station, where Dr. ARMSTRONG was called in, and he succeeded in applying the proper restoratives. As soon as the unfortunate child had recovered her senses she was taken to her home at No. 93 Crosby-street. Her motive for taking the poison could not be ascertained.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—JOHN CORRIN, whose arrest on a charge of attempted arson, on board the steamer *Cleopatra*, was reported yesterday, was arraigned before the acting Magistrate by the Fire Marshal, who stated that there was no evidence that the crime of arson had been attempted by any one, much less the accused. CORRIN was accordingly released from custody. As the Fire Marshal believes that CORRIN was made a 'scapegoat by others, he has recommended CORRIN's reinstatement in his position as porter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, while RICHARD LOMBARD, a laborer, was engaged in hoisting some barrels of soda-ash up the hatchway of premises No. 250 South-street, one of the barrels slipped and struck LOMBARD on the head with such terrific force as to cause instant death by splitting his skull open. Coroner ROLLINS was notified of the accident, when he gave permission for the removal of the body to the late residence of deceased, at the corner of Monroe and Montgomery streets.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Coroner ROLLINS was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of BREUSEL BIGGS, aged 7 years, who died yesterday at No. 303 West Forty-first-street, from the effects of injuries sustained a few days ago by falling down an area, which caused concussion of the brain. The inquest will be held to-day.

THE MASTER MASONS.—At an adjourned meeting of the master masons at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday, Mr. ROSS reported that the building now being erected at the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, and also the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, are both being put up by ten-hour men. The original resolution in regard to employing none but ten-hour men was readopted, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

A SISTERLY SQUABBLE.—Mrs. KATE E. WHIFFS and MAGGIE E. VAUGHAN are sisters, and yesterday a quarrel occurred between them at the residence of the former, No. 588 Grand-street. Blows were exchanged, and it is alleged that MAGGIE endeavored to use a huge case-knife in the scuffle, but it was fortunately broken before it had done any damage.

AN ITALIAN CONVERT TO METHODISM.—Rev. A. ARRIGHI, an Italian convert from Roman Catholicism, will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30, at the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near the corner of Grand and Willett streets. On Monday evening he will lecture on "Italy and the Italians."

SUDDEN DEATH.—PATRICK ENNIS, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at No. 26 Oak-street, of disease of the heart. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NAVY-YARD ROBBERY.—The examination of the prisoners on the charge of stealing copper from the Navy-yard gives promise to be a protracted affair. There is a host of counsel, each of which wants the examination conducted on principles of his own, and each one is perfectly willing to be personally responsible for the liberty of the client being no risk on the part of the Commissioner. The examination was adjourned for another week yesterday. As it was, the examination so far demonstrated that copper had been carried out of the Navy-yard on a cart, under the auspices of the parties named in the TIMES of yesterday. Meantime it is whispered that robberies of a more gigantic character, which are alleged to have taken place in the Navy-yard, are about to come to light.

ROBBING A CHURCH.—An attempt was made on Thursday to rob St. Peter's Chapel, in Wyckoff-street near Bond, of the minister's surplice, the communion plate, and the cloth and bibles off the chancel, all of which two boys tried to drag out of one of the Chapel windows in a bag. They were observed by a passing lady, who informed the sexton, and he arrived in time to prevent the boys getting off with the booty. They escaped themselves.

STABBING AFFRAY.—THOMAS MCNAMEE undertook to separate two men named JOHN DWYER and NEIL WARD, who were engaged in a fight in a liquor-shop in York-street, on Thursday night, and was subsequently stabbed with a knife in the face and neck by WARD for his trouble. WARD was arrested and held for examination by Judge CORNWELL. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

SUICIDE.—Mr. JAMES WHEELER, residing in Quincy-street, near Nostrand-avenue, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, yesterday morning, in his bed-room. Deceased, it appears, was at one time employed in the establishment of CLAFLIN & Co., New-York, and was regarded as an excellent business man. He was 45 years of age. No cause is assigned for his suicide.

A BRACE OF GREASERS.—On Thursday two unknown men drove up to the grocery store of Mr. LEWIS SCHENCK, on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-first-street, and carried off a firkin of butter which stood temptingly on the sidewalk. The butter was valued at $50.

NEW-JERSEY.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A barkeeper in the employment of GUS E. WELLERKAMP and another man, formed one of a party last evening at Otto Cottage Garden, Hoboken. During the evening the barkeeper attempted several times to pass a $10 counterfeit bill. The clerk in the garden, however, refused to accept it, stating it was valueless. His attempts to pass it became so frequent that at length the matter was reported to Detective WILSON. Late in the night the young man with the barkeeper attempted to pass the bill, but he was detected by Officer WILSON, who had him arrested and brought before United States Commissioner JACKSON at Jersey City.

INQUEST.—The Coroner's inquest on Mr. E. JORALEMON and Miss BILSON took place yesterday at Newark. The evidence of PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, Captain of the steamship *Pioneer*, was to the effect that on the night of the accident, and when opposite RIPLEY's saw-mill, he saw something coming toward his ship. He went to see what it was, and heaved a line overboard; heard some one scream, and a person on shore asked what was the matter, to which a hand on the steamer replied: "Some one overboard." The steamer drifted back, and the Captain not seeing anything went on his course. The inquest was adjourned.

WIFE DESERTION.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of a man named FREDERICK C. SEGGELING, who is charged by his wife with having deserted her, and thus caused her to seek relief from the authorities of the poor. They have not yet been a month married, but recently some difference arose between them, in consequence of which he refused to support her, though he has plenty of work to do.

YOUNG THIEVES.—Hoboken is infested with young thieves, who have been very busy for some time past. On a recent occasion an entire gang of them was arrested, but in consequence of an insufficiency of evidence they were discharged. Yesterday evening another capture was made, the unfortunate on this occasion being a boy named JOHN JOHNSON. He is under arrest, and will, it is expected, turn State's evidence against his youthful associates.

INJURED THE POLICE STATION.—A horse took fright yesterday in Hoboken, and ran up Washington-street. An attempt was made to stop him near the Police Station, but this effort only made him diverge from the straight path and run down Ferry-street. On turning the corner, the cart attached to him struck against a portion of the Station-house, completely taking away a corner of it. The injuries have been since repaired.

A CARPET-BAGGER.—Yesterday evening after a Miss GRIFFIN had come out of the Newark train, she was met by Mr. PETER DONOHUE, who politely offered his assistance in carrying her carpet-bag. She gave him the bag, and he decamped, but was shortly after arrested.

A SOMNAMBULIST.—A middle-aged lady was observed at midnight on Thursday washing in her night clothes and barefooted, on the car track at Clinton-avenue, Newark. Even after being awakened she could give no account of herself, and had to be taken to the Station-house.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey renominated Hon. J. HILL. The Convention met at Morristown and passed resolutions in favor of GRANT, COLFAX and BLAIR.

PUBLIC MEETING.—There will be a public meeting at Roseville Park on Monday next, in reference to railway communication, and to discuss matters pertaining to the speedy development of the county.

VAGRANCY.—A man named JOHN O'DONNELL was sent yesterday, by Judge POPE, of Hoboken, to jail for three months, on the charge of vagrancy and abusing people.

REAL ESTATE.—Property in Clinton-street, Newark, 25x58 feet, was recently sold for $10,000, and property 27x112 feet, in Hanover-place, for $3,500.

DRUNK.—PETER KENNEDY, an incorrigible drunkard, was sent, yesterday, for three months to the County Jail, by Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 11.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The calendar will not be called on Monday next. Causes set down for that day will stand over until Tuesday. *Ex parte* business only will be attended to on Monday.

By order of the Court.
CHAS. E. LOEW, County Clerk.
R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk of the Supreme Court at Chambers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

DAMAGE TO GOODS BY WATER—NEGLIGENCE OF TENANTS OCCUPYING ADJOINING PREMISES.

Arnstein & Loth vs. Trowbridge & Son.—This was an action brought to recover from the defendants $457 damages sustained to plaintiffs' goods in consequence of water running down on the premises from a water-closet on the premises of the defendants. The plaintiffs proved clearly the amount of damages done to their goods by the water coming down from the defendants' premises, and that it happened from a stop-cock being left open in a pipe connecting with a tank in the upper floor. The defendants offered to prove that a porter of a firm, a former tenant in the premises, notified the porter of plaintiffs that there was a stop-cock in the basement which was required to be shut off every night. This the plaintiffs' counsel objected to on the grounds that, 1, The notice of there being a stop-cock on the premises could not be given by a stranger, but should have been given by defendants, in order to justify the plaintiffs to shut off the water below. 2, The notice to the plaintiffs' porter was insufficient; it must be given to the plaintiffs themselves. 3. The plaintiffs had no right to shut off the water below without the consent of the defendants. If they did so without such consent, it would be a trespass. The Court sustained the objection, and ruled out the testimony as offered. The Court also ruled that, for the plaintiffs to recover, they must show themselves free from any, even the slightest fault contributing to the accident. If the jury believed that if the stop-cocks below stairs being opened contributed in any way to the negligence of the defendants with the water up-stairs, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover; but if they believed the damage was occasioned solely by the negligence of the defendants, or their servants, in not shutting off the water up-stairs, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover.

A verdict for plaintiffs of $467 97 was rendered.
D. & T. McMahon for plaintiffs, Woodward & Smith for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

T. M. Morgan vs. Wm. H. Curtis. R. C. Beamish, Esq., is appointed receiver, without security.

Mary E. Osborn vs. Bradley S. Osborn. Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Burke vs. Isham et al. Motion granted and order set aside; $5 costs to abide the event.

Humes, &c., vs. Catter et al. Motion denied, with $5 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were but few cases before the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and those were disposed of rapidly.

William H. Riley and Chas. Lewis, aged respectively 18 and 17 years, were charged with forgery, and both pleaded guilty. The testimony showed that on the 29th of June, last, Riley, who was in the employ of Messrs. Bradley R. Hard & Co., paper dealers, at No. 34 Beekman-street, secretly opened a letter addressed to the firm, and took therefrom a sight draft for $1,742 16, which was drawn upon the Harper Bros. of this City, by the Smith Paper Co., of Lee, Mass., and in favor of Messrs. Hard & Co. Riley indorsed the bill with his employers' names and then gave it to Lewis, who went to the drawees, and from them obtained a check, in full, on the Manhattan Co., to the order of Messrs. Hard & Co. The indorsement on the check was then forged by Lewis, and taken to the bank, where he obtained the cash therefor. The lads then set out, with plethoric pockets, to spend the summer months at the most popular watering places, but they had not gone far before they were seized by a detective and returned to this City. Counsel for the prisoners made a touching appeal to the Court to be merciful to boys who were respectably connected and who had never violated the law before. The Judge thereupon remanded the boys until next Friday, when they will be sentenced.

William Hurley pleaded guilty of stealing twelve calf skins, worth $50, from the steamer *Connecticut*, of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company, on which vessel he was at the time employed as a deck hand. He was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Terrence McDonald, a boy 17 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglary. The prisoner, on the night of the 4th ult., forcibly entered the liquor store No. 319 Ninth-avenue, and stole therefrom $20 worth of cigars. In view of Terrence's previous good character, the Judge only imposed a sentence of one year in the Penitentiary.

George Siegler, an aged German, admitted that he stole two coats and a valise, valued at $29, from Martin Renheimer, of No. 115 Broome-street. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Ex-Judge Stuart renewed his motion, made on Wednesday last, for the discharge of Mr. Ludington, the Chicago merchant, who was arrested recently at that place and brought to this City. The grounds upon which the motion was made were that the accused had been kidnapped while in the actual custody of the United States authorities, and that the indictment did not charge any crime against the prisoner. The Judge reserved his decision until Monday next, until which time the Court adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 11, 1868.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	10	Cent. National	108½
245,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109⅞	38	do	108
62,500	5-20s, C, '65	111⅛	30	do.....2d call	108
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108⅝	10	Fourth N. Bk.	104½
331,000	5-20s, C., '67	108⅝	100	Merchants' Bank bet. call	123
200,000	do	108⅝	40	Am. Ex. Bank	120
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105	71	W. U. Tel	34
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	70	200	Mariposa Prf.	11
8,000	do	70⅝	500	do....bet. call	10⅝
20,000	do......2d call	71	6	Pacific Mail	102
20,000	do......b60	71⅜	50	do......2d call	102⅝
45,000	Tenn. St. Cs., new	69⅞	10	American Ex	43⅝
40,000	do	70	100	Adams Ex	[illegible]
25,000	do	70⅜	200	do......2d call	48⅝
28,000	do.....2d call	70⅜	20	U. S. Ex. Co.	44⅝
20,000	do	70½	10	Mer. Union Ex	22½
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	54⅝	100	Erie R.	47⅛
5,000	do....bet. call	54½	200	do......2d call	47⅜
6,000	Vir. 6s. new	54½	100	N. Y. C. R.....s30	124⅜
15,000	N. C. 6s, x-c	74⅜	800	do	124⅜
10,000	do......b30	74⅝	400	do	124⅝
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new	73	68	Nor. & Wor	92
4000	Cal. 7s	134	400	Reading R.	90⅝
6,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	95	200	do......3d call	90
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅝
1,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101	900	do	84
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	89⅝	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅜
15,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	102	100	M. & St. P. R.	91
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	91⅝	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅜
1,000	do	92	500	do	91⅝
3,000	do	92⅜	200	do......2d call	91⅜
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	90	100	Tol., W. & W.	57⅝
7,000	Tol. Pe. & W. 1st. East. Div.	84	100	do	[illegible]
22,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.	90	92	New-Jersey C. R.	123
1,000	C. & G. E 1st	79⅝	100	Stonington R. b. c.	90
1,000	Mar. 1st. new	15	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅝
			100	Chi. & Alton	155
			200	Chi. & A. R. Prf.	156
			25	do	157
			500	Ohio & M. R.	28⅝
			200	Alt. & T. H. Pf	64

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	113⅝	5	Bank of Republic	118
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	200	Pacific Mail	103⅛
53,000	5-20s, C, '64	109⅞	300	do	103⅜
145,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	111⅛	400	do	103⅛
40,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	113⅝	1000	Mariposa Pr.	10⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	108⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	44⅝
5,000	5-20s C. '65 new	108⅝	300	N. Y. Cen R.	123⅝
79,500	do	109	800	do	123⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104⅞	200	Erie R.	46⅝
100,000	5-20s, C, '67...s10	108⅜	50	do	47⅛
150,000	do	108⅜	100	Hud. R. R.....b. c.	140
250,000	do.........b3	108⅞	1000	Reading R.....b60	90
115,000	do	109	400	do	89⅝
50,000	do.........b3	109	300	do	89⅞
30,000	do	108⅞	200	do.........s60	89
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C	104⅞	400	do	90
10,000	do	105	20	Cleve. & Pitts.	86
10,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c., bet. call	70⅞	120	Chi. & N. W. Pf	86⅝
9,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	74⅜	50	do	86⅞
2,000	do	74¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	73⅛	600	Tol., W. & W.	58
10,000	do	73⅜	200	do	58⅛
5,000	do....bet. call	73	100	Tol., W. & W. Prf.	73⅛
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅝
			80	do	108
			19	O. & M. R.	28
			100	Chi. & Alton	155⅜
			91	do	156
			100	Dub. & S. C. R. bet. call	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams Ex.	48⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅝
20	Amer. Ex.	43⅝	100	do	91½
200	U. S. Ex.	44½	100	Ohio & Miss	28⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	34	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅝
300	Pac. Mail	102⅝	400	M. So. & N. I.	83⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	124½	200	do	83⅜
800	do	124⅝	100	do	83⅜
200	do.........c	124⅜	300	do	83⅝
100	do.........b30	124½	600	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅝
300	do.........s3	124⅜	200	do.........c	85⅝
200	Erie R.	47	200	Clev. & Tol.	100⅞
1200	do	47⅛	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	101⅜
2200	Reading R.	89⅞	200	do	101⅝
100	do	89¾	1800	do	101⅛
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	105	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	86⅝
100	Tol., W. & W.	57⅜	800	do	87
300	do	57½	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	87⅛
25	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜	1400	do	87
100	Mil. & St. P.	92	400	Mar. Pref.	11
100	do	91⅜	100	do	10⅞
100	do	91¼	100	do	10⅞
200	do	91⅛	200	do	10⅝
400	do	91			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	70⅛	200	Erie R.	47⅛
28,000	do	71⅛	200	do	47
20,000	do	70	200	Reading R.	89⅝
10,000	do.........c	70⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	91
5	Amer. Ex.	44	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91
100	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅛
100	do.........s15	22⅝	100	Ohio & M.........c	28⅜
200	Pacific Mail	103	100	M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	200	do	83⅜
150	do	34	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	101
200	do	124⅜	300	Chi., R. I. & P.	101
100	Tol., W. & W.	57⅝	1200	Chi. & N. W.	86⅝
100	do	57⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	87
100	do.........b30	58	100	do	87⅜
100	do.........s3	57⅞	400	Mar. Prf.	11
100	do	58	100	do	10⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.........s10	70	100	Erie R.	46⅝
20,000	do	70⅛	600	do	46⅝
86,000	do	70	100	T., W. & W.....s30	58
10,000	do	69⅞	200	do	58⅛
10,000	do.........s10	69⅞	100	do	58⅜
30,000	do	69⅞	100	O. & Miss. R.	28⅝
10,000	do	69⅝	100	do	28⅜
300	Adams Ex. Co.	49	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	83
10	Amer. Ex.	43⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	44⅞	100	do	107⅝
50	Mer. U. Ex.	22⅝	100	do.........s15	107⅛
100	Canton Co.	45⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅝
100	Pacific M.	103⅜	200	Cl. & Tol.	100⅝
100	do.........s5	103⅜	400	do	100⅝
18	West. U. Tel.	33⅜	200	do.........s15	100⅝
100	do	33⅜	200	do.........b10	100⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.	123⅝	400	C., R. I. & P.	100⅜
200	do.........s10	123⅛	1200	do	100⅝
300	do.........b3	123⅜	200	do.........b3	100⅝
1500	do	123⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	86⅝
2500	Reading R.....s60	89	100	do	86⅞
1800	do	89⅛	1200	do	86
400	do.........b3	89⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅝
200	do.........s10	89⅜	100	do	86⅞
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73⅛	300	Mariposa Prf.	10⅝
			600	do	10⅝

FRIDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened weak this morning at 143⅞@144 ℔ cent., but subsequently improved to 144⅛@144¼ ℔ cent., the quotation at the close of regular 'Change hours. The market had a steady appearance in the afternoon. The supply of Gold on the Street for immediate delivery was easy, and some of the holders paid from 2 to 4 ℔ cent. per annum interest to carry over their balances. The Foreign Exchanges for the steamers of to-morrow, (Saturday,) broke down to 109 ℔ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, and 109½@⅝ for short sight, on which terms some of the standard Bankers were ready drawers. We heard of special transactions as cheap as 108⅞ ℔ cent. The Canada Bank Agents, (classed in the market with Messrs. BROWN and BELMONT and PICKERSGILL,) are drawing at 109 ℔ cent., 60 days, and one of them at 109½ ℔ cent., short sight. Nearly all the Foreign Banking houses, English and German, are lending Money to the Brokers at 3@4 ℔ cent. on call, while the City Banks, anticipating a better demand as the season progresses, are, as a rule, charging 4@5 ℔ cent. on call, 6 ℔ cent. on 30-day contracts or paper, and 7 ℔ cent on 60@90 days. The general market for Money is as easy as at any time during the Summer months, although some heavy *Bear* movements are going on at the Stock Exchange, chiefly in the Railway Shares, on the calculation of no very remote and sudden change. This circumstance has given rise to the rumor, or suggestion, that a combination is to be made to "lock up Greenbacks," to effect an artificial scarcity of money. We believe, from some of the names of Brokers and Trust Companies mentioned in this connection, that there is no responsible foundation for the report, and even if the exceptional (and discreditable) movement were attempted, the strong probability is that it would utterly fail of its speculative purpose.

The demand for Currency to go West or South this week continues moderate. There is more prospect that it may increase South than the West, especially if the free receipts of Cotton should set in early. But between the Banks and the Treasury Office there is a sufficient supply of Greenback and National Bank Notes in the market to meet these requisitions. Should the Banks run short of Notes, they hold 3 ℔ cent. Certificates, payable on demand, upon the Treasury Office, which the Office is at present amply prepared with Notes to meet. There is no immediate probability, however, that the Banks will feel called upon to surrender their Certificates. The Government have $12,795,000 of these Certificates yet to issue in redemption of the September Compounds of 1865-68; the last of this class of Notes.

On the Stock Exchange there was a further advance, and a strong market for the Public Funds of the United States, the 5-20s of 1867, January and July Interest selling up to 109, and the 1865s to 109⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The 5-20s of 1862, 64-65 May and November, were also ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. The Border State Bonds were advanced another ⅛@1 ℔ cent. on Tennessees, and were firm on North Carolinas and Virginias. In the Railway market, as intimated above, there is a formidable *Bearish* demonstration, and although most of the leading houses of the Street are not in the movement, and some of them very *long* of the Western Stocks, and consequently on the *Bull* side of the speculation, the force applied is sufficient to repress anything like a general buoyancy in prices. Of the Eastern Roads, New-York Central and Reading are chiefly pressed on *Short* contracts, and of the Western, Chicago and Rock Island is most freely offered. The Northwests and the St. Pauls show a firmer front, and nothing has been made by selling either *Short* for three weeks past; on the contrary the *Bears* in both have been roughly handled. Erie was firm in the forenoon, but at and after the late Boards the offer to sell were large at a concession of ½@1 ℔ cent. from the morning sales. The drive at Reading Stock is unusually bold, and in addition to the heavy sales of the past few days on three-day or cash contracts, the party bearing the Stock offered large contracts this afternoon on 60-day options of the seller. The Coal tonnage of the week over the Road is 105,000 tons.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. The Public Funds of the United States were steady. Gold fluctuated between 144@144⅛ ℔ cent. Exchange on London weak at 109 ℔ cent. At the Open Board of Brokers an offer was made to sell 100,000 new Tennessees, in a round lot, at 69½ ℔ cent., by a Broker now operating for a bearish turn in the general market.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅝
American Gold Coin	143⅞	144
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅝	69⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55	54½
Missouri Bonds	93½	93¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	74	74¼
New-York Central	124¼	123⅞
Erie Railway	46⅞	46⅝
Reading Railway	89⅞	89⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	100⅞	100⅜
Northwest Common	86½	86¼
Northwest Preferred	86⅞	86⅞
Michigan Southern	83½	83
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	107⅝	107¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅝	85¼
Pacific Mail Company	102½	103¼
St. Paul Preferred	91¼	90⅞
St. Paul Common	91	90¼
Toledo and Wabash	57	57¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1865, new is	109
500 & 1,000, '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅛	10-40 reg	105
500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	105
5-20 reg., 1865	108⅛	6's, currency	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois war loan	100½
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	70⅜
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	70
Kentucky 6s	100	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	54
Ill. reg., 1860	100½	Georgia 6s	80
Illinois 6s cou., '73 aft.'60	100½	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90⅝
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft.1862	100½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74⅛
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft.1865	100½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870	100½	California 7s	133½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100½	California 7s. large bds.	133½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	140	East River	102
Merchants'	123	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	120
America	140	Corn Exchange	127
Phenix	106	Continental	101⅛
Tradesmen's	140	Marine	150
Fulton	160	Atlantic	102
Seventh Ward	112½	Importers' & Trad's	128
Commerce	122	Park	146
Ocean	108½	Central National	108½
American Exchange	119½	First National	210
Bank of N. America	108½	Fourth National	104
Hanover	113	Tenth National	100
Metropolitan	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	104½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅝
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86⅝
Erie 4th M. 1880	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	116½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94½
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1875	120	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	92½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	88
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	87½
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	79
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	101	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,519,963 24; for Customs, $600,000; Gold Notes, $37,000. Total payments, $1,680,952 76; balance, $88,987,014 37.

The buyers of Border State Bonds, at the New-York Stock Exchange, are reminded that the North Carolinas, of both classes, carry 15 ℔ cent., or 5 coupons of 3 ℔ cent. each, overdue interest, included in the 73½@74½ ℔ cent. paid for the Bonds. The old Virginias carry the overdue July coupon of 1868. The new, dated Jan. 1, 1867, are entitled, under the rule of the Stock Exchange Board, to a cash drawback of 6 ℔ cent., to make the Bonds equal to a regular delivery as from Jan. 1, 1866. The new Bonds quoted 54@55 ℔ cent., therefore only cost the buyer 48@49 ℔ cent.

The activity in Dry Goods continues, and the trade promises well for the balance of this month, and the first half of the coming month, at least. Some further slight yielding in prices of domestic Cottons is noted, and the tendency is, in most instances, favorable to buyers. A generally firm and buoyant market is reported for seasonable styles of domestic Woolens, the offerings of which are comparatively moderate. Imported goods, of desirable make, particularly dress fabrics, are buoyant in price, as a rule, and not in large stock. The week's entries of foreign goods have been to the specie value of $1,857,313, including $1,122,569 for consumption direct, and $434,744 for warehousing. The withdrawals from warehouse of goods of previous importation, have been to the value of $881,636, or more than double the amount of the fresh entries for warehousing. The total amount actually marketed during the week was $2,304,205, or nearly half a million in excess of the aggregate entries. A large number of auction sales occurred to-day, the most important having been that by order of Messrs. L. B. CURTIS & Co., of French Dress Goods, of recent importation, held by Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT. The attendance at the sale was very full and the bidding quite spirited, leading to a prompt disposal of the offering at remunerative rates. The other prominent sales comprised catalogues of imported linens and woolens, tailoring, dress, millinery, trimmings and hosiery goods, at all of which there was a fair attendance, and considerable spirit evinced in the competition for anything like desirable stock, which generally brought good prices.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,857,313. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,293	$497,351	609	$233,776	1,301	$511,2
Man. of Cotton	700	203,046	246	59,469	333	91,6
Man. of Silk	571	445,605	74	80,140	99	136,3
Man. of Flax	716	169,080	282	71,706	428	112,
Miscellaneous	317	107,487	28	19,653	635	29,7
Total	3,597	$1,422,569	1,239	$434,744	2,696	$881,63
		434,744				1,422,5
Total entered		$1,857,313	Total marketed			$2,304,2

Treasure from San Francisco.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is reported that the North American Steamship Company's last steamer from California brings $500,000 in coin for the Government, and that all the collections on the Pacific Coast for Customs will follow during the continuance of the present low rates of freight. We hear that the Pacific Mail line some time ago offered the Treasury Department (Mr. McCULLOCH I suppose) to bring this treasure through for one fourth of one per cent., which is exactly what the Panama Railroad Company charges and no more, nothing being charged for handling at Panama and Aspinwall. It may be presumed, therefore, that the North American or "opposition" line is for the sake of the prestige of carrying it, actually charging the Government *less* than the *Railroad tariff*. The Treasury doubtless considers the responsibility of the two lines about equal, though if it has heard of the late voyage of the *Dakotah* to and from Aspinwall (in fourteen days each way!) during which, in consequence of a break down she was towed some forty hours when off Cuba by a sailing vessel, some doubt may begin to arise on this point. CALIFORNIA.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, for sale at 104, by
HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
No. 14 Broad-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Benson estate, lots Nos. 289, 290, 291, 292, 293	$10,000
Chambers-st., s. e. cor. of Pearl, 11.2x11 6x14.9	1,400
Walker-st., No. 87	11,250
Lots Nos. 94 and 95 of Depeyster tract	6,000
12th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x103.1⅛	14,050
24th-st., n. e. cor. of 11th-av., 175x half block	31,500
29th-st., n. s., 372.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 98.9x22	15,070
50th-st., s. s., 178.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5	500
52d-st., 474 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5	35,000
56th-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5	18,500
57th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 185.11½x25.2x189.½x25	4,250
86th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	13,000
111th-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of 5th-av., 80.7x115.5½x100.10x106.9	6,500
131st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 75x99.11	5,700
159th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 99.11x100	3,000
159th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 99.11x100	nom.
1st-av., n. e. cor. of 52d-st., 60x72	5,500
10th-av., e. s., 505.8 ft. n. 175th-st., 135x46.6x141.4x40	900
Lease Recorded.	
3d-av., No. 28, store, &c., 2 years, per year	$600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Diamond-st., w. s., 434.10 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 44.9x100	$700
Douglass-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x10	2,500
Elliott-place, w. s., 487 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 2x100	7,500
Herkimer-st. and Cooper-place, s. w. cor., 25x98	650
Herkimer-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Cooper-place, 24x98	600
Hoyt-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 20x75	4,250
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Richardson-st., 25x100	nom.
Monroe-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	800
Poplar-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Caton-place, 25x100	600
Quincy-st., n. s. 95 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 30x100	5,000
Remsen-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 50x100	3,400
Smith-st., e. s., bet. Devoe and North 2d sts., E. Karutz	6,700
Van Buren-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100	600
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	1,415
8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19.6x80	3,250
DeKalb-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	2,300
Gates-av., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	800
Gates-av., n. s., 282 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	6,500
Lee-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Wilson-st., 20x100	13,500
Pacific and Smith avs., s. w. cor., 80x100, deed 1860	4,000
Saratoga-av., w. s., 121 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 23x98	600
Willoughby-av., n. s., 142 ft. w. of Remsen-st., 19.6x100, (deed 1868)	600
Willoughby-av., n. s., 142 ft. w. of Remsen-st., 19.6x100, (deed 1868)	800
Willoughby-av., n. s., 142 ft. w. of Remsen-st., 19.6x100, q. c.	nom.
Willoughby-av., n. s., 142 ft. w. of Remsen-st., 19.6x100, later sale	2,702
2d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 9th-st., 50x95	1,050
Lots Nos. 101 to 104 and 135 to 138, map of W. Howard's heirs	2,800
Lots 301, 302, 323, 324, map of W. Howard's heirs	1,200
Lots Nos. 365 to 368, map of W. Howard's heirs	4,800
Lots Nos. 433 and 434, Griffin Farm map	2,200
Section No. 61, Clow Hill map	3,500
Leases Recorded.	
Atlantic-st., No. 163, store, &c., 3½ years, per yr.	$1,200
Bushwick-av. and DeBevoise-st., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year	1,200
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Hunter's Point.	
West 5th-st., n. s., corner Front, 100x460	$30,000
Jamaica.	
South road, adj. Boerum's, 11 acres	$1,900
Newtown.	
Bowery road, n. w. s., adj. Luyster's, 17 acres	$14,450
Nassau Heights.	
Bretonierre-av. and Adams-st., s. e. cor., 50x100	$150
Winfield.	
Lexington-av., w. s., adj. Hyatt, 25x100	$100
NEW-JERSEY.	
Belleville.	
Bogert & Joralemon's property, 1½ acres	$337
Bogert & Joralemon's property, 9 acres	3,150
M. C. Joralemon's property, 10½ acres	5,0
Newark.	
Broom-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. from Court-st., 21x100	$1,000
Charlton-st., w. s., 162 ft. from Court-st., 21x112	1,350
Green-st., s. s., J. Williams' property, 39x83	5,000
Hanover-place, n. s., R. D. Baldwin's property, 27x112	450
Marshall-st., n. s., 187 ft. from Washington-st., 50x90	2,125
Mulberry-st., lot No. 142, 35x130	7,000
Belmont-av., e. s., 159 ft. from Kinney-st., 25x136	2,300
Tompkins Point road, W. Stevenson's property, 54x39.5	1,000
Jersey City.	
South 8th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Provost-st., 50x90	$4,600
West Hoboken.	
Hoboken-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 25x100	$651
Spring-st., e. s., lot No. 45, J. M. Chambon's map	500
Hudson.	
Beacon-av., corner Bergenwood-av., 50x74	$2,600
Grand-av. and Thorne-st., corner of, 9x100	2,800
Lexington-st., lots Nos. 27, 28, block No. 24, city map, 50x100	1,200

Manners-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Colden-st., 24x100..	2,300
Hudson River R. R., Hiram Burdett's property, 9¾ acres	3,650
Union.	
Dallytown road, w. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, H. F. Macklen's map, 50x100	$450
Hackensack plank road, lots Nos. 62, 63, 64, map of Belleview, 77.3x75x1 2.9x123	1,500
Bergen.	
Bergen and Mandeville avs., s. w. corner, 110x130.	$5,000
Maple and Bergen avs., s. e. corner, 218x213x3.. x284.	5,022
Bergen Point.	
Cottage-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Orient-st., 50x100	$1,000
Cottage-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. n. w. of Orient-st., 25x100	500
Cottage-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of Orient-st., 35x100	700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	10,351	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	1,000	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	10
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	49
Wheat, bushels	58,980	Lard, pkgs.	298
Corn, bushels	62,810	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	...
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	177
Oats, bushels	867	Petroleum, bbls.	9,663

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm at $9 50@ $9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues inactive at from 45c.@47c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in fairly active request, and generally firm and buoyant in price, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youth's, $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c. @$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75 Boys', $1 85@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@ $1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c. @$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in lively request, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Is salable and firm; Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Foreign has been scarce and quiet. Anthracite has been in more demand and held with more firmness. The Scranton Coal is now quoted at $5 50 for nut, $6 25 for furnace, and $6 50 for best stove ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered at the houses of purchasers. Pittston stove Coal is also quoted at $6 50, same terms. Locust Mountain is held by some dealers as high as $7 50, though offered by other dealers at $6 75@$7, same terms. We quote: Anthracite from yard, $5 25@$7 50, as extremes, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $17@ $18; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 @$10 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been moderate, since our last; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been scarcely any call for this staple to-day, and prices have been again quoted lower and very irregular. Sales have been confined to 531 bales, including 464 bales to spinners, 57 bales to speculators and 10 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	22	22½	22½@23
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	23½	23¾	24 @24½
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	25½	25½	25¾@26
Middling, ℔ lb.	26¾	27	27¼@27½
Good Middling, ℔ lb.	29	29¼	29½@29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,961
Receipts last week	1,696
Receipts preceding week	1,700
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	2,476
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	398,383
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	615,684
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,757
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	20,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	47,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	75,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in fair demand at generally full rates.

FEATHERS—Continue inactive and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in slack request, at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℔ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate demand at about previous prices.

FISH—The market has been generally quiet, and buyers have had any existing advantage as regards prices. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $17 75@$22 75; No. 2 do., $13 75@ $16 50; No. 3 do., $9 50@$11 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@50c. for Scale, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties continue in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $4 10 @$4 15 ℔ box; Currants at 12½c.@13c.; Almonds at 14c.@34c.; Figs at 11c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 14½c.@15c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in at lower and irregular prices. Medium and high grades have attracted least attention, and have been most depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 15; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 10@$8 70; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 70@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 70@$9 10 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90@$8 15
Extra State	8 10@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 10@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 70@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 80@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 90@13 75

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls. at $8 85@$9 75 for poor to fair, and $9 75@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 330 sacks at $9 50@ $11 75 as extremes for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues quiet at $6 50@$8 75 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60 @$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light request at lower and irregular prices. Millers have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 36,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 35@$2 80; Red Amber Western at $2@$2 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 90; White Southern, part at $2 32@$2 45 ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower on a restricted business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 21 for unsound and damp, and $1 22@ $1 23 for sound New Mixed Western, afloat and in store, $1 21½ for poor Old Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 40@$1 66 ℔ bushel; total sales, 1,300 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. New Oats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Old continue dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels New Southern and Western at 65c.@73½c., chiefly at 70c. @72c.; and Old Western at 80c. in store ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request since our last, at 18½c.@19½c., and 21½c.@22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in fair demand at $89@$90 ℔ ton.

HAY—North River bale continues in good demand at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in fair demand at 70c.@85c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quite dull and depressed in price, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been in demand and firm generally, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ℔ ton; Jute at 5c.@5½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manilla, 11c., gold, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade.

LATHS—Continue in fair demand at $2 90@$3 ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—The inquiry has been fair for desirable lots of Sole, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c. @27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Good damaged, all kinds and weights 23½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c., Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 39c. @45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@ 42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at uniform rates, including Eastern Spruce at $19 50@$22 ℔ thousand.

METALS—Have attracted rather more attention, including Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41@$43; No. 2 do., $36@$39; American Forge, $32@$34; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 30@$6 50, gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23⅞c.@24c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¾c.@27c., in gold ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@ $7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℔ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and weak in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 42½c.@44½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 37@$4 12; Resin at $2 65@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been firm but inactive, including Crude Whale at 90c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at 98c.@ $1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 12½@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 [illegible]@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in request and buoyant at from $64@$70 ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been more abundant and in moderate demand, at from 15½c.@15¾c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 29½c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been weak in price, and a very moderate trade to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,350 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@ $29 40 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 25, cash; $29 25@$29 37 for Old Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales equal to 180 packages, at 15c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12½c.@ 13⅜c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet; sales 290 boxes at 16½c. for Short Rib, and 14⅞c.@15c. for Cumberlands, ℔ lb. Lard has been in less demand at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20⅝c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20⅛c.@20½c. for Prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef is very dull at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull and nominal at $25@$31 for State and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in less request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	42 @43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	41 @42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb.	40 @42
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	37 @38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb.	42 @43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	37 @38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℔ lb.	37 @38
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℔ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Has been in very moderate demand, including Carolina at $9 25@$10 50, and Rangoon at $9@ $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been salable and firm, including Turk's Island at 48c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Continues in demand at 10¾c.@11c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been rather less sought after, including Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed at $2 22½@ $2 27½ in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3 @$3 25 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request, since our last, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 38c.@40c.; Sisal at 42c.@43c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 42c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 42½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Tampico Goat at 50c.; Matamoras at 50c.; Buenos Ayres at 30c. @35c.; Payta at 31c.@34c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa at 40c. @52½c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@52½c. each.

SOAP—Has been more inquired for, including Castile at 18c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have attracted more attention, including Mace at 95c.@$1; No. 1 Nutmegs at 88c.@89c.; Cassia at 51c.@52c.; Cloves at 27c.@27½c.; Pepper at 23c.@23½c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21½c.; Ginger at 11c. @11½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,240 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅞c.@14½c., and 850 boxes Havana, at 10¾c.@13⅛c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in brisk request at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: "Best Crushed, 15¾c.; Granulated, 15⅝c.; Ground, 15½c.; White A, 14¾c.; Yellow C, 14½c., cash ℔ lb."

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 13⅛c.@ 13⅜c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20½c., and 32,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been steady in price but without activity, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 05@$1 90; Hyson at from 85c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 80c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 85c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 50; Souchong and Congou at 70c.@$1 50 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a moderate call for all kinds at less buoyant prices, including Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 13½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 15c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 16c.@18c.; Selections, 19c.@20c. ℔ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old, and 9½c. @12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@25c. for old and 25c. @40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@50c. for old and 45c.@65c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c. @6½c. for old and 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old and 15c.@22c. for new; wrappers, 12c.@35c. for old and 12c.@35c. for new. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c. for old and 6½c. @7c. for new; average lots, 9c.@16c. for old and 19c.@20c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old and 15c.@35c. for new. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 75c. @85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 10@$1 15; average lots, 88c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—We quote; Black Work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c. in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c. in bond. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 15c.@30c. in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@85c., in bond. Sales, since our last, 473 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@15c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate request and dearer, including Arctic at $1 20@$1 25, and Northwest Coast at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and buoyant; sales of 180 bbls., in bond, at 67½c.@68½c., now generally held at 70c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a good inquiry for most descriptions, at generally buoyant prices, on a reduced offering.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day, no important engagements having been reported. Rates have been quoted nominally steady.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Ivans, Culkin, Canary, Hampson, Gibney, Lamb, Hoffman, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Feitner and Perley—18.

Councilman Gibney moved that the reading of the minutes of previous meetings be dispensed with.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Reynolds—

Petition of owners of property on Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, to have the railroad track in said avenue filled up level with the street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Councilman Hart—

Petition of John Jones, poundmaster, for payment of rent of pound.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hart presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Jones, poundmaster, for the sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents, for rent of premises occupied as a public pound, on Eightieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward, from the 1st day of July, 1866, to the 1st day of August, 1868, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Petition of Amos R. Eno for compensation for property in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of Margaret Townsend for compensation for property in the matter of the "public drive."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilmen Gibney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas McMahon to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, No. 80 Ninth-avenue, to be done at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Murphy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Lamb—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures for the opening of Eighty-second-street, between First-avenue and East River, according to law, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots situated on the block between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, and the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Kehoe for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full remuneration for loss of horse from the dumping ground foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, (by reason of there being no stringpiece on the pier,) and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner:

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the southeast corner of Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That Christopher-street, from Hudson to West-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, at its intersection with Leroy-street, opposite Pier No. 49 North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brevoort Hall, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across West-street, at its intersection with Morton-street, on the north side, to Pier No. 50 North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lamps placed therein be lighted, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Perley—

Resolved, That Theodore Weston be and he is hereby appointed a City Surveyor in and for the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Ivans—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of No. 17 Goerck street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a suitable person to index the official proceedings of said Board, who shall be known as the Index Clerk, at an annual salary of $1,500, such appointment to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the flagging, curb and gutter stones on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, to be relaid and reset, the same having been placed out of order by the recent heavy rains, and rendered dangerous.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and be is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of 1857, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, and not to extend beyond the exterior line of the pier at the foot of each of the following named streets, viz.: Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio, Gansevoort and Little Twelfth streets, and authorized by chapter No. 881, Laws State of New-York, passed July 29, 1868.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Feitner—

Petition of property owners on Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to have that portion of said street lighted with gas.

In connection therewith,

Councilman Feitner presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That street lamps be placed and lighted in Fifty sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Thompson—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board by what authority the Dry Dock and Avenue B Railroad Company have laid tracks and switches in Avenue B, north of Fourteenth-street, at his earliest convenience.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Avenue A, between Houston and Fourteenth streets, with Belgian Pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Petition of property owners to regulate, grade, &c., in front of their premises in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Maltby G. Lane, Charles B. Tooker, William H. Rogers, Richard H. Lane, Jonathan Harrison, David Harrison, William H. Colwell and William Brain, to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter-stones, and flag the sidewalk in front of their premises situated on the north and south sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, the same to be done at their own expense, and under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the proprietor of the premises No. 52 to 54 Bowery to lay a crosswalk four feet wide across the street, in front of his said premises, the work to be done entirely at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Committee on Markets of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be and they are hereby directed to investigate the condition of the present markets, and that they report at as early a day as possible such facts, suggestions and recommendations as to the opinion of the said Committee may lead to measures tending to the improvement of the City markets, particularly with reference to affording more enlarged facilities for the transaction of business in the present market buildings.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Browning & Moore, to erect a balcony in front of their premises Nos. 148 and 150 Third-avenue; the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Gibney moved to take from the file the following resolutions (adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Aug. 22, 1868):

Resolved, That in obedience to a writ of mandamus, issued out of and under the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the following named persons be admitted to seats in this Board of Councilmen, as representatives in this branch of the City Government of their respective constituencies; and the Clerk of this Board is hereby directed to place their names on the roll of members, viz.: Geo. W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien, and Henry C. Perley; and further be it

Resolved, That in admitting the aforesaid Geo. W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley to seats in this Board, this Board does hereby protest against their right of admission as claimed and enforced; and the Counsel employed in behalf of this Board is hereby requested, authorized and directed to test the legality of the title of the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, Geo. A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley, by *quo warranto* or otherwise, as in his judgment may be most expeditious to determine fully the right of the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, Geo. A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley, to seats in this Board of Councilmen.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Gibney moved that the vote by which said resolutions were adopted be reconsidered.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Gibney moved that said resolutions be amended by striking therefrom all after the name and words "Henry C. Perley," in the first resolution, as follows:

And further be it resolved, That in admitting the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien, and Henry C. Perley, to seats in this Board, this Board does hereby protest against their right of admission as claimed and enforced; and the Counsel employed in behalf of this Board is hereby requested, authorized and directed to test the legality of the title of the aforesaid Geo. W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley, by *quo warranto* or otherwise, as in his judgment may be most expeditious to determine fully the right of the aforesaid George W. Ivans, William Lamb, George A. Heinrich, John O'Brien and Henry C. Perley, to seats in this Board of Councilmen.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Gibney then moved that the first resolution now be adopted as amended.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper, as amended, was directed to be again placed on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, transmitting, in response to resolution of inquiry, schedules of resolutions and ordinances received by them purporting to have become laws by reason of adoption by the Board of Councilmen of 1867, while holding over and claiming to be the Board of Councilmen for 1868.

Which was directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting copies of resolutions received by him, purporting to have become laws by reason of adoption by the Board of Councilmen of 1867, while holding over and claiming to be the Board of Councilmen for 1868.

Which was directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and placed on file.

Communications were received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the matter of the "public drive," Broadway widening, Avenue A opening, Seventy-fifth-street sewer, between Third and Fourth avenues; Seventy-fourth-street sewer, between Third and Fourth avenues; Sixth-avenue widening, Church street extension, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and other sewers, and Second-avenue sewer.

Which were ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gibney moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday next, the fourteenth inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Councilman Gibney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till Monday, the fourteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING--1868.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD-STS.,

Will offer at Retail on MONDAY, Sept. 14,

THEIR FALL IMPORTATION

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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CHANGEABLE POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

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In great variety of STYLES AND MAKE OF NEW FABRICS. BLACK ALPACAS, the largest assortment and cheapest goods in New-York, of every style and make.

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from auction, at about half cost of importation.

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Twines of all kinds for sale.

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Small fruits, (including the new varieties,) rhubarb, asparagus, hedge plants, &c., in large quantity, and of superior quality. Descriptive priced catalogues mailed applicants. EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,

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JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has lost or mislaid two certificates of the capital stock of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company—No. 177, eleven shares, and No. 194 three shares. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Board of Directors for a duplicate certificate.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching morning and evening, by Rev. A. P. GRAVES, the Evangelist. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST CHURCH, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (EPISCOPAL,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAS. E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School 9 o'clock A. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. D. MITCHELL, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE WILL BE HELD in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., TO-MORROW, Sept. 13. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Hawks' Memorial,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av. This Chapel will be reopened for divine worship on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Services will be held in this Chapel on every Sunday at the hours designated above, until otherwise announced.

AN OPEN DOOR—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. McNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., will be re-opened on SUNDAY, Sept. 13.—Sermon and Holy Communion at 10½ A. M. Prayers at 4 P. M. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE will preach.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; administration of the Lord's Supper after morning service. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., of Philadelphia. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery. Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Sunday School 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by a meeting from 3 to 4 o'clock of unusual interest, in the chapel, in connection with this important work in Water-st. Pastors and Christian workers are earnestly invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School in the chapel at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting every FRIDAY EVENING.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M.; Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. All are affectionately invited. Seats free.

THE ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., will be open SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of Newark. The Pastor, Rev. ABBOT E. KITTREDGE, will be in his pulpit Sabbath, Sept. 20.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., in the Berean Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., will make the opening address. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, Rev. STEPHEN F. HOLMES, Assistant. Services on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and 7½ P. M. At the latter the sermon by Rev. HENRY OBERLY, will be interpreted in the sign language.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday school from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's Exercises from 3 to 4; short addresses by visitors.

OPEN AIR PREACHING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—GEO. LANSING TAYLOR will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, on "Paradise Square," in front of the Ladies' Mission. A good time, deeply interesting to the public, is predicted. All classes are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORMERLY worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall; Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held SUNDAY. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

SAINT PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 64th-st. and Broadway.—Preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. DANA, Chief of the Oneida Tribe of Indians. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10 and 2 o'clock, when Brother DANA will address the scholars. Come one, come all.

THE BIBLE EXPOUNDED AND COMPARED with the teachings of the religion of the Israelites, make the meetings very interesting held every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place. All, and especially Israelites, are invited.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR of Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Broome and Grand sts., having returned from Europe, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING—CANAL-ST. Church, No. 17 Greene, near Canal, 12 M.—The following preside next week: Monday, Mr. GASCOINE; Tuesday, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.; Wednesday, ROBT. CARTER, Esq.; Thursday, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, M. E. Church. All welcome.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING, CORNER of Allen and Grand sts., New-York—Three times, SUNDAY MORNING, testimony meeting; afternoon, Brother WILKINS will preach; evening, Brother BROWN will present the evidence of the Lord's coming this year.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. P. CORBIT will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD in the EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, Republican Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av., preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., of Philadelphia. Sabbath School at 2½.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at National Hall, 129th-st. and 4th-av. Rev. W. N. McVICKER, Rector elect, will preach SUNDAY, 13th inst., morning and evening.

THE "RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH," corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This church will be opened for Divine service on SABBATH, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Grand and Willett.—Rev. A. ARRIGHI, an Italian convert from Popery, will preach at 10½ A. M.; relate his conversion at 7½ P. M.; and lecture on *Italy and the Italians* on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 2½ P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAYS by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M. This is an open Church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, corner Catharine and Madison sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also preaching at the Mission, corner Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE CORNER-STONE OF 53D-ST. Baptist Church, (rear 7th-av.,) the principal edifice, will be laid TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 3½ P. M. Preaching in the lecture-room every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject, *The Great Mountains.* All are invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. C. NOBLES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. MILLARD at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY-rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Speakers for to-morrow, Messrs. J. C. BAXTER and J. M. HUNTER. Singing under the direction of G. W. HILLMAN. Seats free.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING IN THE TENT, near Central Park, at 5 P. M., by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D.; in the square, Houston near Columbia-st., at 5 P. M., by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and at the other missions at the usual hours.

DIVINE SERVICE MAY BE EXPECTED in the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., SUNDAY, 13th September, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

"CRIME IN NEW-YORK, ITS CAUSES and Remedies," will be the subject of discourse by Dr. THOMPSON, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, Sept. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. F. L. H. WILLIS WILL SPEAK BEfore the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A memorial service will be held in the evening. Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., will be reopened for Divine service next SABBATH, 13th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, morning and evening, at the usual hours.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor. Rev. GEORGE THATCHER is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, MASONIC Rooms, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Morning prayer and sermon 10½; evening prayer 4 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector—The temporary chapel corner 5th-av. and 53d-st. will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 13; services commence 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING 10½, and EVENING 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service, SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR will preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST., near Macdougal, has been repaired and the interior renovated and decorated. Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE VISION MADE PLAIN.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Symbolic Chart Explained.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject: *The Ascension of Christ.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Institute.—Elder J. S. WHITE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. J. SANDERSON, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PASCHAL B. TURNER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NELSON B. ODELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. NEWKIRK, of Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELLIS D. LAZELL, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN Q. KELLOGG, of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. M. RAMSEY, GEORGE H. RAMSEY, JOHN L. COLES, DAVID H. COLES, JOSEPH DWIGHT TREADWAY and THEODORE G. ASCOUGH, copartners in the firm name of RAMSEY, COLES & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by the persons and firm above named, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s12-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. HAWKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Hawks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868.

s12-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH LOUIS and HENRY ROSENHAM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Adolph Louis and Henry Rosenham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868.

s5-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL TYRREL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel Tyrrel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of October, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1868.

s12-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TULLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William G. Tuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. MEAD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William A. Mead, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. DAVIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John A. Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1868.

au29-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN F. W. YERGENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 18th August, 1868.

s5-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 23d day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Simon Stern, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ENOS W. SPAULDING,

au29-law3wSa* No. 93 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID SCHWARTZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of David Schwartz, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 27th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,

s5-law3wSa* No. 202 Broadway City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Alleghany, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowell Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 694, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 696. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 393 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 366; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 20, 1866, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow, Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the —— day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry A. Patterson, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMMA GUNST and MARY GUNST, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 27th day of August, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Emma Gunst and Mary Gunst, of the City of New-York, in said district; who were on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM H. MUNSON, Assignee,

s1-aw3wSa* No. 143 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY P. BUSHE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry P. Bushe, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Aug. 28, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

aug29-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MENDEL JOSEPH, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of September, 1868—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Mendel Joseph, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL CRISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Criss, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,573.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Manuel de J. Lopez, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au29-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,753.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DORIS HOUSBERGER and GUSTAVE ZIBELIN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Doris Housberger and Gustave Zibelin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,

s5-law3wSa* No. 30 Pine-st.

NO. 1,671.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEROME FINCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jerome Finch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s12-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

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LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the lease of the property now occupied by him, No. 217 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I., and long known as Wright's Saloon. The situation is on the most central part of the most central and fashionable street of the city. The building is three stories. The ground floor is 125 feet by 40. The second story is divided into four rooms; the third floor is in one room, 60 feet by 40, free from posts or pillars, 12 feet in the clear, and the whole is lighted with gas. The lease expires March 31, 1872. The saloon is well and completely furnished as a thorough first-class saloon, and is now enjoying a large and profitable business, and with it will be sold all the furniture and utensils, which will be found in perfect order, and complete in every department. To any one wishing to purchase, to engage at once in a profitable business, well and securely established, the subscriber will, by showing his books, convince them that this is an opportunity rarely presented. PAUL B. WRIGHT.

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A GOOD BUSINESS.—THE HARLEM BAZAAR for sale, consisting of toys, fancy goods, stationery, base-ball goods, fishing tackle, &c., established five years. 3d-av., corner of 124th-st.

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BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,

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Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, T. Hind, H. Coleman, J. W. Leonard, Mrs. J. Winter and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Daroignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BLUE DWARF and THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that the Prussian Government is about to send a ship of war to the river Parana, to protect the interests of the German residents in that country.

The death of the Emir of Bokhara is announced.

While the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT was in the Bosphorus that officer was waited upon by a Greek-Cretan deputation, who presented an address praying for assistance from the United States. Admiral FARRAGUT returned the documents, and received the deputation simply as private citizens.

King WILLIAM has ordered the Prussian Army to be reduced by 120,000 men.

GENERAL.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch recently reported a serious riot at Hampton, resulting in a collision between the troops and some negroes, and the wounding of several persons. It turns out that the affair was very much exaggerated, and that the disturbance occurred between, and was confined to, a few drunken negroes.

A fresh Indian outrage in Kansas is reported. A band of Cheyennes made a dash into the town of Sheridan, but left without doing much damage. Subsequently they killed three white men and carried off some Mexicans. A fight took place near Fort Lyon between some troops and a band of Indians, in which two of the latter were killed and several wounded.

Large quantities of pig-lead have lately been missed from the United States Arsenal at Bridesburg, and extra vigilance has lately been exercised for the purpose of catching the thieves. On Thursday night a dozen men in three yawl-boats rowed up the creek, and on landing at the wharf immediately started for the lead-pipe. After challenging the sentry fired upon them, but they paid no attention. The alarm was given, and the thieves then attempted to escape by plunging into the creek. They were again fired upon and three of them wounded. One immediately sank and was drowned; another was captured but all the rest escaped.

An unsuccessful attempt was recently made to blow up the residence of Judge B. D. SMITH, at Atlanta, Ga. Powder had been introduced between the ceiling and the weather-boarding of the house, and set on fire.

The Governor of Connecticut has given all railroad conductors in the State Special Police commissions, so that the rowdyism in the cars, which has been troublesome of late, may be prevented.

A call has been issued for a convention of the planters and manufacturers of Mississippi, in Jackson, on the 10th of October, for the purpose of organizing a Planters' and Manufacturers' Association.

The end of the track of the Pacific Railroad on the 1st of September was 1,387 miles west of Chicago.

Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH has been chosen President of the "Seymour Monument Association," formed for the purpose of securing a suitable monument to the late Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of KER BOYCE, of Georgia. The amount owed is $2,526,923. The majority of the creditors reside in New-York. A meeting of the creditors is to be held at a Court of Bankruptcy in Augusta, Ga., on the 18th inst.

On Sunday night Mr. COOK, living at Centralia, Ill., was robbed of $10,000 in greenbacks.

The Charter election in Alton, Ill., on Tuesday, resulted in a Democratic victory. The vote shows Democratic gains.

The Virginia sweet potato crop which this season has been very late on account of the drought in July, is now fairly ripe, and large quantities are being shipped daily to the Northern market.

At a meeting of the Aldermanic Committee on Wharves and Piers yesterday, Mr. W. H. SMITH and Mr. L. H. SIMPSON explained processes for preserving wood from decay. Mr. SMITH advocates coating the wood with earthenware pipe; Mr. SIMPSON's process consists of impregnating the wood with common resin.

Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Flint.

A partially constructed railroad bridge on the Chattahoochee River, Georgia, was recently destroyed in consequence of the rising of the water, and about forty workmen and others either killed or wounded.

The crops in the Red River settlements of British America, north of Minnesota, have been a complete failure, and the distress of the people of this region is represented as extreme. They are said to be in danger of general starvation.

The forty-third annual term of Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., began on Wednesday, with seventy-one new students. Twenty-eight elect to pursue the studies of Chemistry, Engineering and Mining in the Scientific Course, endowed by Mr. PARDEE. In addition to the seventeen Professors and tutors regularly belonging to the Faculty, Messrs. CHARLES MCINTIRE, B. S., and ABRAM PASCHAL GARBER have been appointed assistants in Chemistry and Botany.

Supervising Inspector GUTHRIE has decided in the case of the late collision on Lake Erie, that the steamer *Morning Star* was not to blame, but that the officers of the schooner *Courtland* were responsible for the disaster, their lights not being properly displayed.

Gov. GEARY, in his order reprieving ALFRED ALEXANDER, the murderer, says that he does so to afford him and his friends additional opportunity to show cause why he should not be executed. He states, very explicitly, that no good reasons have been presented why he should be pardoned, and the sentence of death therefore still hangs over him.

No clue has yet been obtained to the murderer of the little girl, whose outraged and mutilated body was found in a pool in Philadelphia on Monday last. At the Coroner's inquest yesterday, physicians testified that death was caused by strangulation, not by drowning.

JOHN THOMPSON and JOHN KIMBER got into a quarrel in Cincinnati yesterday, when THOMPSON seized a bar of iron six feet long, red hot at one end, and run it through the body of KIMBER killing him instantly. THOMPSON was arrested.

The ship *Audubon*, owned by HOWES & CROWELL, of Boston, was wrecked on the night of July 19, during a gale of wind, on the island of Corrigidor, at the entrance of Manilla Bay. A letter received in Baltimore on Thursday says that six or seven residents of that city were among the crew, and that one of them, JOHN RIELY by name, swam ashore with a line through a heavy surf, and by great efforts succeeded in hauling the balance of the crew on shore.

The man killed by the steamboat train at Worcester, on Thursday evening, has been recognized as JOHN FOGARTY, a laborer. He was a steady and industrious man, and leaves a small family in very poor circumstances.

A portion of the township of Warren, Michigan, was damaged by a hurricane, on the night of Tuesday last, to the extent of $100,000. Apple trees in the path of the hurricane were torn up bodily, and elms and other forest trees were twisted like rushes. No injury was done to life, however.

The statement recently published that, during the progress of the trial of WHELAN at Ottawa, Canada, for the murder of D'ARCY MCGEE, the court was guarded by a regiment of soldiers, and that the prisoner was escorted to and from the court-room by a guard of twenty-five soldiers, is pronounced to be false. He is watched over by four Policemen only, and the jail is guarded by four soldiers, the usual number.

The Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a mass meeting at the Bleecker Buildings last evening. A band of music was present, and speeches were made by HORACE GREELEY, SINCLAIR TOUCEY, SILAS B. DUTCHER, and others.

The Jewish synagogue, Temple Mischkan Israel, was relinquished yesterday by its late congregation, who have built and entered the splendid Temple Emmanu-El on Fifth-avenue. It was, therefore, reconsecrated yesterday by another congregation, who have hitherto worshipped at a hall on the corner of Allen and Grand streets. Both congregations are of the reformed Jewish faith.

The new Jewish Temple Emanu-El, on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, was dedicated yesterday with impressive services.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday five prisoners were arraigned for various crimes, and all of them pleaded guilty. One was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months, and one to the Penitentiary for one year, and another for six months. Two others were remanded until Monday next.

Domestic produce was generally lower in price yesterday, on a restricted trade. A fair degree of activity was reported in the leading kinds of imported goods, at firm and buoyant rates. Freights were very dull.

In the line of family marketing there has been only a very moderate trade reported, though the few changes in prices, especially of fruits, fish and vegetables, have been mostly to the advantage of buyers.

The Democratic Demand for Equal Taxation.

The resolution of the New-York Convention demanding "equal taxation of every species of property, including Government bonds and other public securities," forms one of the most plausible points in the Democratic policy. It looks like justice. It appeals to the popular feeling against privileged classes, and seems to suggest a method of diminishing burdens, now excessive, by diffusing their weight fairly over bondholders and all. In truth, however, no plank in the platform is weaker or more mischievous; none effects more directly the obligations and interest of the Government, or is more calculated to delude and injure the people.

The Democratic proposition, as interpreted by Mr. PENDLETON and others, is that the bonds of the National Government shall be subject to State and local taxation. Mr. PENDLETON cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the judicial decisions which obstruct the application of this view. He is reported on a recent occasion to have remarked that "the practical difficulty in the way of State and local taxation of the bonds is the fact that the General Government does not assent to such taxation;" and he added, "I would have the General Government give this needed assent." But the difficulty is one which, in the opinion of eminent jurists, an enactment by Congress cannot remove. Chief Justice MARSHALL, in a case growing out of an attempt of the City of Charleston to tax Federal stocks, held that such taxation was repugnant to the Constitution; and so the Supreme Court decided. Mr. WEBSTER contended that though the constitutional prohibition is not imposed in express terms, "it results from the general provisions of the Constitution, and has been judicially decided to exist in full force." This at least is certain—neither the Democratic nor any other party, having control of the Government, has ever committed itself to the policy now advocated by Mr. PENDLETON; while in the few instances in which the claim to tax has been asserted, by State or municipality, the Supreme Court has uniformly rejected it. In the Charleston case, the only ground of dissent by the minority of the Court was that the local tax, being upon the interest received and not upon the bonds, assumed the form of an income tax, and was therefore allowable. On the naked question of right, as applicable to the local taxation of national securities, the Chief Justice appears to have expressed the unanimous opinion of the Court.

And the decision rests not less upon sound constitutional interpretation than upon the broadest considerations of public policy. The *Evening Post* has confronted PENDLETON with HAMILTON, contrasting the transparent fallacies of the one with the conclusive reasoning of the other. Chief Justice MARSHALL's decision, quoted by Mr. SPINNER in his letter, partakes almost as much of the statesman as as of the judge. He asked:

> "Can anything be more dangerous or more injurious than the admission of a principle which authorizes every State and every corporation in the Union, which possesses the right of taxation, to burden the exercise of this power at their discretion? If the right to impose the tax exists, it is a right which in its nature acknowledges no limits. It may be carried to any extent within the jurisdiction of the State or corporation which imposes it, which the will of each State and corporation may prescribe. A power which is given by the whole American people for their common good, which is to be exercised at the most critical periods for the most important purposes, on the free exercise of which the interests certainly, perhaps the liberty, of the whole may depend—may be burdened, impeded if not arrested, by any of the organized parts of the confederacy."

To this statement of the question there can be no answer. The national interest, in fact, is totally ignored under the excitement of a clamor which is addressed to the ignorance of the people. The power which the Democrats would confer upon States and corporations would be as injurious to the strength as to the prosperity of the General Government. It would render the prosecution of a great war impossible. Its assertion during the late rebellion would have paralyzed loyal authority and given us anarchy instead of victory.

Looking at the proposition in connection with the rebel proclivities of its authors, and the manifest tendency of their policy, it is not unfair to assume that this demand for local power to tax Federal bonds is designed to impair the credit, and so to weaken the authority of the General Government. It is the secessionist doctrine of State rights in another shape. And as COBB, under BUCHANAN, squandered the resources and undermined the credit of the Treasury, with the view of aiding the rebellion, so would PENDLETON, under SEYMOUR, permanently cripple the Government in behalf of the same spirit, and the identical interest, which had expression in the rebellion. It is a flank movement against the Union; an attempt to fetter the Government by assailing the foundation of its financial ability. To this extent the demand is dishonest as well as impolitic.

Nor is the alternative proposal to legalize the taxation by Government of its own bonds much better. As an abstract proposition it is not liable to the objections recited by Chief Justice MARSHALL. But it is nevertheless inexpedient. When the Government becomes a borrower, it must define the conditions of the loan, and by these the lenders regulate their terms. If, therefore, the Government only obtain par for a six per cent. bond exempt from taxation, it must submit to a discount for a similar bond not exempted. And as taxation is an uncertain quantity, the discount will always be large enough to cover the risk. Thus the final result to the Treasury of a taxable loan will always be less than the result of a loan at the same rate, not taxable.

But the Democratic plan is abstract and prospective. It contemplates the taxation of the outstanding securities, which were issued with a guarantee of exemption. It commits the party to a gross violation of the public faith—to an act of fraud as against the creditor, the reaction from which would injure the credit of the Government. It is a part of that policy of repudiation by which the Democracy intend to get rid of the debt, to the payment of which the honor and loyalty of the country are pledged. From this policy the millions would suffer most seriously. Capital might in some degree protect itself; industry would be helpless and ruined.

In whatever light we consider the movement for what purports to be equal taxation, in its application to the Government bonds, we find it equally knavish and inexpedient. Instead of relieving the tax-payers, its ultimate effect would be to aggravate the burdens of which they now complain.

It is, moreover, shown to be hypocritical and dishonest by the fact that in exempting the war bonds from taxation the Republicans did no more than had been done by their Democratic predecessors. If the "equal taxation of every species of property, including Government bonds," be, as is now alleged, a Democratic principle, the party in whose platform it is incorporated should be able to point to its practice when in power. But it cannot. On the contrary, the loan negotiated by COBB, as Secretary of the Treasury under BUCHANAN, not only bore a twelve per cent. rate of interest, in gold, but were not taxed by the Government. That was Democratic practice in 1860, as opposed to Democratic pretence in 1868. The reader who would know more concerning the Cobb loan, and the exploits of that redoubtable financier in relation to it, will find some curious particulars in the letter of the United States Treasurer, in another page.

The same document briefly illustrates the working of the equal taxation principle in regard to other forms of property. Construed literally, and enforced rigorously, it would entail upon the farmer and manufacturer an amount of taxation vastly more oppressive than the system at present in force. This system has its faults, but they are trivial compared with the intolerable exactions which would attend the "equal taxation of every species of property" according to its value. No Government would dare enter upon the experiment. And the Democrats, by proposing it, either convict themselves of gross ignorance and folly, or presume upon the potency of an *ad captandum* phrase to excite and delude the people.

The Election in Maine.

The people are looking toward Maine with eager anticipations, in view of the election which is to take place in that State on next Monday. The result of that election will very clearly indicate the drift of public opinion as to the issues of this important campaign.

Maine, unlike Vermont, previous to 1856, sympathized with the Democratic Party. JACKSON, POLK and PIERCE received her vote. The chasm which grew up between the sectional and the National Democrats, and which gave FREMONT the electoral vote of that State in 1856, has become wider and wider ever since. In 1860, Maine gave her Republican candidate for Governor a majority of 18,000; the majority for the same party in Vermont two weeks before had been 22,370. The larger number of Republicans engaged in the war, as compared with Democrats, reduced the Republican majority for Governor in September, 1864, to 16,000. In November, of the same year, LINCOLN's majority was 17,592. In 1866 the majority of the Republican candidate for Governor was 27,258. Last year this majority was diminished by nearly 16,000.

But in regard to the Maine elections of 1867 two things are to be considered. In the first place, the restrictive laws of the State in regard to the sale of liquor threw over a large number of voters to the opposition. Then again, the fact that there was no election of Congressmen made the election of less importance, and the Republican voters were as indifferent as they were in other States.

But in the present election all this will be changed. The sumptuary laws of the State have been repealed, or in a great measure relaxed. And, moreover, the people of Maine, in this election, are to vote not only for Governor, but also for members of Congress, and for State Senators and Representatives. The interests involved are so important as to bring out a very full vote.

The recent State election in Vermont, as compared with that of 1864, gives a gain of 8,000 in the Republican majority. A similar gain in Maine will bring the Republican majority next Monday up to nearly the figures of 1866, and far above those of 1864. There has been no lack of effort in this State on either side. The issues which divide the two parties are so well defined, and there is so little distraction on account of local questions, that we have every reason to expect a full expression of the people of the State next Monday, and a decisive triumph for the Republican Party.

Gen. Grant and his Detractors.

The person who benevolently took the trouble to supply Prof. MAHAN with a copy of the *World's* articles, aiming to prove that Gen. GRANT is no soldier, sent his wares to the wrong market. "I have, for the last four years," replies the Professor in yesterday's TIMES, "represented his generalship in my lectures to the cadets on the military art, in a totally different light." And the truth is that the audience for the defamation of the conqueror of the rebellion is not to be found at West Point, nor among the judicious, the intelligent and the candid anywhere. Only with those whose partisan rancor concedes nothing to a political opponent can malicious detraction find sympathy.

When it became evident that Gen. GRANT would be the Republican standard-bearer the full Democratic Press pack—Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart—opened loud-mouthed against him. They began at Belmont and ended at Appomattox—and all to prove that GRANT knew nothing about war. It was a mistake. It was "zeal not according to knowledge." To begin with, they had to eat their own words; for not a reader of the *World* who keeps a file of it for 1865, or recalls its former opinions, but knows it then gave the lie in advance to the calumnies it now daily utters. And again, the pack took up the chase too soon; they are on the wrong trail; and their masters are calling them off. What do candid people think, when they find the *World* and *Democrat* slandering GRANT's personal character and soldierly ability, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON and FRANK P. BLAIR coming to defend it? What do they judge, when even the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention is forced to "deprecate" the calumniation of GRANT as a soldier and a man? An attack not supported by one's own forces means disastrous failure.

And, besides, it is an old experience that injustice in dealing with personal reputations stirs up an involuntary sympathy even in those prepared to be politically opponents. The more that GRANT is maligned, the more his old soldiers will stand by him—for boys in blue will stand by the wearers of the blue—and they cannot stomach this eternal prating upon the superior prowess of Southern Generals and Southern soldiers. The *World*, and papers of its sort, began at Donelson, and argued that GRANT did not gain much of a victory there; then went to Vicksburg, and showed that he did not gain much of a victory there, nor much at Chattanooga, nor much at Petersburg and Richmond, nor much at Appomattox Court House and Durham Station, when LEE and JOHNSTON surrendered. By the time this logic is finished, the hearer begins to find that GRANT's *victories* are discussed, and that he has been reviewing the most glorious fields of the war. Of course he will have as much respect for this sort of argument as for an attempt to prove that chalk was cheese.

The tendency of this policy of detraction, we maintain, is a fatal one. If such be your candor, the voter will say, regarding Gen. GRANT as a soldier, whom I know to be the conqueror of the rebellion, how am I sure that you do not equally misrepresent him as a man, and as a fit candidate for the Presidential chair?

The Protestant Episcopal Church—The Trial of Mr. Hubbard.

It is evident that the Tyng case, which excited such interest here a few months ago, was only a single illustration of the deeply-rooted discussions which threaten the internal harmony of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In a case now before the tribunal duly appointed for the investigation of breaches of discipline, Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, of Rhode Island, an ordained clergyman of the Episcopal Church, is arraigned for trial on the charges that he, having at his ordination bound himself to be guided by the canons of the Episcopal Church, and to reverently obey the Bishops of that Church, has violated the canons, and contumaciously defied the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors, in permitting a person not ordained according to Episcopal rites to officiate in his church and to pronounce the absolution—a form which, according to the strict theory of Episcopal ordination, can only be read by a duly ordained clergyman. Mr. HUBBARD pleads not guilty, but whether his defence will be based on a denial of the facts charged, an argument against the interpretation of the canons laid down by the prosecution, or a protest against the jurisdiction of the tribunal, is not yet clear. In any case the proceedings will be of great importance as affecting the future position of the Episcopal Church, as the fundamental principles on which that Church is based are far more deeply involved than they were in the Tyng case. Mr. TYNG's offence, it will be recollected, was that he had officiated in a place of worship not in connection with the Episcopal Church, in defiance of the prohibition of the regular Episcopal clergyman of the locality. Mr. HUBBARD has gone further. While Mr. TYNG merely committed a breach of discipline, Mr. HUBBARD has, it is charged, been accessory to what, in the eyes of the rigid interpreters of the canons, is little less than a profane mockery of one of the vital principles on which the Episcopal Church is founded. There will probably, however, be found a large party within the Church prepared to sympathize with Mr. HUBBARD, as they did with Mr. TYNG, and the case will be fought out to the last. The questions actually at issue must, of course, be decided strictly according to the internal laws and regulation of the Church, to obey which Mr. HUBBARD pledged himself at ordination. But the nature and extent of the schism in the Episcopal Church, which appears to be impending, will be influenced materially by the result of the trial, and so the case acquires greater importance than if the position of a single clergyman only were at stake.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is now evident that the Democrats have made two ruinous blunders—firstly, the blunder of reviving the issues of the war, through such prominent rebels as HAMPTON, TOOMBS, FORREST and SEMMES; and secondly, the blunder of attempting to defraud the creditors of the Government, through the repudiation scheme of PENDLETON. By the first blunder they have arrayed against them the great body of the men who fought in the armies of the Union, as well as the great body of the loyal people of the country. By the second blunder they have arrayed against them the hundreds of thousands of voters who are owners of the bonds of the Government, as well as hundreds of thousands more who are otherwise interested, directly or indirectly, in the national securities and the national credit. By their rebel blunder they have gone counter to the strongest opinions and passions of a majority of the American people; and by their repudiation blunder, they have run counter to the interests of millions of voters. Had they avoided these two ruinous blunders—had they put forth such a platform of principles as Chief-Justice CHASE drew up for them, they would have come very much nearer success than they will come next November.

Gen. GRANT told one of his visitors at Galena, the other day, that "being a candidate, I want to win of course." He said that if he thought he could serve the country as well in his present position as in the Presidency, he should care nothing for an election; but it seemed to be necessary for him to run as the candidate of those who put down the rebellion. The visitor who narrates the incidents of the interview says that Gen. GRANT's "answers to all questions are free and explicit, and his remarks on public men and affairs show that he has thorough appreciation of the nature of the crisis through which the country is passing, and fixed principles which now guide his expressions of opinion as they will by and by give direction to his policy." It is common for the Democrats to speak of Gen. GRANT as incapable of statesmanship; but we believe that he possesses more statesmanlike views, and will establish a more statesmanlike policy, than any other man whom the American people could have nominated for the Presidency.

NAPOLEON, since he became Emperor, has many times tried his hand at newspaper writing; and, as experts at the business, we must confess that his occasional articles in the *Moniteur* evince an ability and force that few editors of the present day could equal. It is still more surprising, however, to hear that *the Pope* has taken to writing in the newspapers. A letter from Rome says that he seems to have caught the infection while reading the proofs of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, for it is from the annotations he then made that he has composed several articles which have appeared in the official journal. The last *Giornale di Roma* contains some anonymous strictures by His Holiness on a canon of Vienna, who, it appears, held condemned doctrines, and lately died unrepentant. Though we do not feel that the profession of journalism derives any particular dignity from the fact that the Emperor and the Pope appear among newspaper writers, yet nothing could show more strikingly the power of the modern Press. The Pope has again and again denounced and cursed the newspaper as a child of the devil and an enemy of God. The Emperor is more afraid of the newspaper than of all the Kings and armies of the world. And both the Pope and the Emperor, having utterly failed to extirpate or control that great engine of thought and freedom, have humbly sought its assistance to spread their ideas and strengthen their authority. Verily, this is the Nineteenth Century!

We have assurances that the Union Republican Party of Maine are thoroughly united in support of Gen. GRANT, and that the fact will be demonstrated in the election of Monday next. Not only are the Republicans united, but many of the independent and War-Democratic voters and politicians in the different districts have come out for GRANT. The speeches and labors of Senator FESSENDEN have had a wide influence in bringing about this desirable state of things, and in uniting all who are favorable to freedom, peace and public honesty, and opposed to revolution and financial fraud.

If Mr. BURLINGAME's object were to limit English trade and intercourse with China, we could understand the never-ending assaults on his mission which fill the London Press, and of which the cable gives us another specimen today from yesterday's *Times*. But the Chinese Embassy has no such object. On the contrary, Mr. BURLINGAME has repeatedly and explicitly stated the mission to be for a purpose directly the opposite of this. Why, then, this hostility to it in England? It is because the Embassy seeks to secure for the Chinese Government the same independent authority and existence possessed by all the other Governments of the civilized world. It is because it seeks to prevent the foreign aggression and interference which have already wrought so much damage to China, and in which England has been a partner for her own selfish aggrandizement. All this opposition comes from parties who are basely interested in overriding and oppressing the Chinese, and who have determined to subordinate the four hundred million people of China, as they have already subordinated the two hundred million of India, to their own enrichment and glory. But we trust that Lord STANLEY will display more statesmanship than the Press of London, and will meet the Chinese Embassy in the same just and friendly spirit as it was met by our own Government.

Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR has again and again expressed a confidence in his election as "serene" as the confidence of Hon. SAM TILDEN. The Vermont election increases his confidence; the Maine election will make it positive; and when, in November, he finds it was all misplaced—why he will enjoy the defeat as a "blessing in disguise"—which it will be.

The French are certainly ingenious in their modes of experimentalizing. Last year they used dead men as targets for practice; this year they are testing the action of the Chassepot rifle by firing at live horses. The London *Star* thinks "they had already killed Garibaldians enough for that purpose." But it seems they had not. If, now, they would only try their new rifle on a few live Prussians, they might be able to test not only the action of the Chassepot, but the reaction of the needle-gun—killing two birds with one stone.

The calm and temperate address of Hon. Mr. RUGGLES, which we publish this morning, presents the vital issue of the great political contest, in a brief but clear and comprehensive form. Leaving in the background the side issues with which the Democratic leaders seek to divert public attention from their real designs, Mr. RUGGLES points out the dangerous results that would follow their success in this conflict. Coming from a man who has disinterestedly labored through a long life, in various modes, to promote the welfare of the whole country, Mr. RUGGLES' earnest exposition of pending dangers will undoubtedly command general attention. The speech purposely reduces great national truths within a very narrow compass. It deserves to be immediately republished in every Congressional district of the Union.

Our late visitor, Lord AMBERLEY, is troubled about the rapid growth of the population in England. To keep it within certain reasonable limits, he has had the temerity to suggest that some means be invented and enforced of having small families—*three*, it seems, being the number of children that his Lordship considers desirable in a family. The London *Court Journal* has had the sad taste to call upon his Lordship for an explanation of the fact that he himself, to begin with, has set so bad an example in the matter. His Lordship, however, has made no explanation of the past and no promises for the future.

There are occasionally discussions in the South Carolina Legislature that are as good as a play. There was a very tough fight the other day over a bill appointing three Commissioners to codify the laws of the State. A member asked if the persons named as codifiers "represented the *talent* of the State." BOSEMAN (colored) instantly—"We want no more such. If South Carolina had seen less of these *talented men* it would have been better for the State. We want no more of them." Another colored member, however, (DE LARGE,) pitched into two of the proposed codifiers, and made a speech in which he said that he

> "believed as much in protecting the rights of his race as any one, but not at the expense of a tax upon the people to pay the salaries of incompetent men who were no more fit to fill the position of codifiers than so many monkeys, and who, if they attempted to hire out under ordinary circumstances, would not be worth $100 per month to any living soul. If the House selected the Board, as had been alleged, simply on account of its complexion, they might as well take a barber's pole, paint it black, white and brown and stand it up in a room with clerks around it. When he wanted a horseshoe made he would go to the blacksmith, and not the butcher."

Having started up in the wake of despotic old Austria to establish religious equality throughout her kingdom, Great Britain now talks of taking another step in emulation of the same newly-awakened sluggard, by recognizing marriage as merely a civil contract instead of a religious ceremony, a half ceremony and no ceremony at all, in which shapes and many more it now legally exists in England, Scotland and Ireland. To put marriage on a common basis for the three countries would seem to be a course commendable by the commonest common sense. By way of meeting the prejudice which largely exists there against separating the religious element entirely from marriage, it is proposed to make all ministers, of whatever denomination, official civil witnesses or celebrants of the ceremony. And that is our very simple way of doing it. With old Austria and Young America to help her, England will get straight one of these days!

WASHINGTON.

The Revenue Investigation—Indian Troubles in Arkansas—New Railroad Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

REVENUE MATTERS.

BINCKLEY is around. He called on the President to-day, and submitted a report of his recent doings in New-York. It is three columns long, and is said to close with a demand for counsel to aid him in prosecuting the cases in New-York, and that there is a conspiracy on foot to prevent him from serving the ends of justice. Then he called on the Secretary of the Treasury, who told him he had confidence in his integrity and purpose to serve the Government, but in this case the District-Attorney was the proper officer to prosecute the case, and the person to employ additional counsel. Then he called at the Internal Revenue Bureau, and left a message for Mr. ROLLINS of a private character. It is probable that Mr. COURTNEY will be sent for, and some new phase of the case may be expected before he comes up again in Court. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made the first appointment of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, viz.: JAMES MARR, for the District of Missouri. He had the recommendation of both political parties—Senator DRAKE on one side, and the BLAIRS on the other—hence the Secretary had no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. He is a resident of the District of Columbia, and at the last session of the Senate was rejected as Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana on the ground of non-residence. As a sufficient number of gaugers and storekeepers have now been appointed to meet the present requirements of each district, the Secretary is not inclined to make any further appointments of this class of officers, except as actual necessity arises for their services. But one appointment was made to-day, that of ALBIN BARNES, Jr., as Storekeeper Ninth District of Kentucky.

INDIAN TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, this morning, received a report from Superintendent WYNKOOP, giving an account of a difficulty which occurred, on Sunday, Aug. 9, between soldiers, at Fort Zara, in Arkansas, and a party of Kiowa Indians. The difficulty originated by two young Kiowas, who were intoxicated, riding through a white man's camp in a disorderly manner, when they were fired on, and one of them seriously wounded. The Indians reported to their band having been fired on, and the Kiowas went to the fort in battle array, but the difficulty was then prevented by the interference of a friendly chief. On the afternoon of the same day a wagon-master arrived at the fort, reporting that his train had been robbed by Kiowas. A detachment of troops was sent out to the Kiowa camp, and upon their arrival the Indian women and children jumped into the river to swim to the opposite bank. The Indians formed in line of battle, when the wagon-master becoming frightened confessed that he had given the merchandise to the Indians. This terminated the appearance of hostilities, and, after some talk, peace was arranged. Agent WYNKOOP reports these Indians generally disposed to be very friendly.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, called at the White House this morning, and had a short interview with the President.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON TRAVEL.

The through passenger trains between Washington and New-York and Washington and Philadelphia will be run under a new schedule, beginning with Sunday next, the 13th inst. The time will be quickened materially; the morning express train making the run through between Washington and Cortlandt-street Ferry, in each direction—distance 228 miles—in eight hours and fifteen minutes, and the night train will be run in less than nine hours. The night trains will start from each end at 9 P. M., instead of 7 and 7:30, and reach the opposite end before 6 A. M. All connections now made at both termini will be maintained, while Southern passengers leaving Boston by the Shore line after 11 A. M. can reach Washington before six the following morning. The passengers leaving Washington, also, at 8 A. M., can connect at New-York with the Boston boats leaving New-York at 5 P. M. By the new schedule much greater facility will be given to the mails. The day mails from the East will be due in Washington before 5 P. M., and can be answered through the postal car system by the 9 P. M. departure, thus gaining a day over the present plan—the Southern mail for New-York to close nearly two hours later in the evening than at present. The morning and noon trains for New-York will continue to leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 12:30, as now, and will leave Cortlandt-street, New-York, at 8:40 A. M. (due in Washington at 4:55) and 12:30 P. M., instead of 12 noon, as now, but due at Washington at 10 P. M., no later than at present. To facilitate intercourse between Washington and Philadelphia, a new train is established, (running independently of the New-York train,) leaving Philadelphia at 11:30 P. M., reaching Washington in advance of the through night train, and leaving Washington at 5:40 P. M., and reaching Philadelphia at 11:20 P. M. By this management the New-York and Washington night trains are relieved of the Philadelphia and Washington baggage and travel, thus enabling them to make the greatly improved time proposed. A superior equipment in new cars for travel by the day and night trains, with special adaptations, is now being prepared by the line by the liberal joint action of the Companies.

TELEGRAMS.

PRUSSIA.

Large Reduction of the Prussian Army Ordered.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 11.

The *Gazette de France* publishes a dispatch from M. DE THILE, Prussian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to Count VON DER GOLTZ, the Prussian Envoy at Paris, announcing that King WILLIAM has issued an order for the reduction of the Prussian army by 120,000 men. The dispatch states that the King by this act wishes to give a new pledge of moderation, and to show his confidence in the prospect of peace; and adds that he thinks nothing menaces it.

A War Vessel to be Sent to Protect German Interests on the Parana.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 11.

It reported to-day that the Prussian Government will dispatch a ship-of-war to the River Parana to protect German citizens and interests in that country.

CRETE.

Admiral Farragut Waited on by a Greek-Cretan Deputation.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11.

Advices from Constantinople state that while the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT was in the Bosphorus, a Greek-Cretan deputation came on board, and distributed an address to the officers praying assistance from the United States to the struggling Cretans. Admiral FARRAGUT, at the suggestion of Mr. MORRIS, the American Minister to Turkey, who was also on board, had the copies returned. The deputation was then received as private persons. No political matters were touched upon in the friendly conversation which ensued.

FRANCE.

Burning of the Bark Blanche Howe at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Friday, Sept. 11.

The bark *Blanche Howe*, Capt. INGERSOLL, which arrived here from New-York on the 13th of August, with a cargo of petroleum, took fire at her wharf last evening. The flames were subdued, but not before the vessel had been badly damaged.

Return of the Emperor from Chalons.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has arrived at Fontainebleau from Chalons.

BOKHARA.

Death of the Emir.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 11.

The death of the Emir of Bokhara is announced.

HUNGARY.

Confiscation of the Estates of Prince Karageorgewich.

PESTH, Friday, Sept. 11.

The various estates of Prince KARAGEORGEWICH, in Hungary, have been confiscated in favor of Servia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Times on the Treaty Between the United States and China.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11.

The *Times*, this morning, has another long article on the treaty concluded between the United States and China. The article, which is nearly three columns long, is mainly devoted to a discussion of the views advanced by the other metropolitan journals.

The writer reviews the course of British policy in China, which he characterizes as one of peace, submitting to frequent aggression, the disregard of treaties, fraud, ill-faith and evasion, until leniency is interpreted at Pekin as fear. Chinese diplomacy is seemingly master of the situation. They laugh the English treaties to scorn and jockey her into quelling the Taepings. Now they give her the go-by as the principal leading Power in foreign policy. They send a mission to defer indefinitely the clause of the treaty of Tien-tsin, opening the Empire and admitting civilization. They must be told, if they want war, that while England desires peace, actual treaties must be enforced, and no step further will be taken until that is done. Then they will submit and there will be peace. China will not be the theatre of war between foreign Powers, unless as a result of American policy. The article ends with the assertion that only the rulers of China cling to exclusion. The people want free intercourse, and it is the duty of England to sustain this wish of the people against the rulers.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson to Submit His Credentials on Monday.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11.

Mr. JOHNSON, the American Minister, formally waited on Lord STANLEY on the 9th. He will submit his credentials to the Queen on Monday next.

Doncaster Races—Fourth Day.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11.

The following are the results of the races at Doncaster to-day:

SWEEPSTAKES for three-year olds.—*The Spy* walked over.

PARK HILL STAKES.—*Athena* 1, *Frolicsome* 2, *Mysotis* 3. The betting before the race was two to one against *Athena*, four to one against *Frolicsome*, and three to one against *Mysotis*. Three started.

DONCASTER STAKES.—*Geant des Batailles* 1, *The Spy* 2, *The Sawyer* 3. The betting before the race was three to one against *Geant des Batailles*, two to one against *The Spy*, and five to one against *The Sawyer*.

DON STAKES—*Vale Royal* walked over.

THE DONCASTER CUP.—*Mandrake* 1, *Julius* 2, *Charnwood* 3. The betting before the race was two to one against *Mandrake*, even on *Julius*, and five to one against *Charnwood*.

NURSERY PLATE.—For two-year olds—Colt by *St. Albans* out of *Crocket* 1, *Ventnor* 2, colt by *Oniston*, out of *Crucifixion*, 3. The betting before the race was eight to one against the winner, ten to one against *Ventnor*, and twelve to one against the *Oniston* colt. Twenty-two started.

WESTMOREHEAD STAKES.—*Macduff* 1, *Riga* 2, *Mause* 3. The betting before the race was two to one against *Macduff*, six to one against *Riga*, and three to one against *Mause*. Seven started.

Vermont State Fair—The Races.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Sept. 11.

To-day was the fourth and last day of the State Fair. The attendance was not as large as yesterday, still many thousands were present. The weather was quite warm and sultry, the mercury indicating 85° in the shade. The first exhibition was a fine display of stallions and mares. The second was a grand cavalcade of choice stock cattle. At noon, HENRY CLARK, of Rutland, Secretary of the Society, announced the premiums.

The afternoon was wholly devoted to trotting races. The first race was open to all stallions, best two in three, $100 to first horse, $50 to second. ESTES & Co. entered *Gray Norman*; LELAND & HOPE, *General Put.*; A. J. MERRILL, *Whalebone*, and CHARLES SHERMAN, *General Pret.* Time—2:40, 2:45, 2:41, 2:44.

The second race was open to all horses, best three in five, $125 to first horse, $50 to second. L. L. CHURCH entered *Snowflake*; HENRY G. ROOT, *Fanny*. *Snowflake* won in three straight heats. Time—2:43, 2:40, 2:55.

Three distinct gangs of pickpockets were identified by the police, and were notified to leave the city soon after their arrival.

The Races at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 11.

The Springfield Club had another unfavorable day for their Fall meeting. The track was heavy and the attendance not large.

To-day's sport began with a trot for all horses that had previously been beaten. In the three minutes and 2:50 classes, best three in five, in harness, $100 to first horse, $50 to second, four heats were trotted.

and *Black Harry* was the winner; *Planchette* second. Time—2:45, 2:41¼, 2:45¼, 2:48¼.

The running race for all ages, two mile heats, for a premium of $700, was a walk-over by D. MCDANIELS' *Lizzie Rogers*.

The third was a trot for horses beaten in the 2:35 and 2:40 classes, best two in three, in harness; $100 to first horse, $50 to second. It was won by Mr. MAY'S *John*, from Montgomery, Ala.; *Britain* second Time—2:39¼, 2:40.

The expected trot between *Lucy*, *Rhode Island* and *Fearnaught* fell through.

The only remaining race of the meeting was for double teams, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $300 to first team, $100 to second.

This was the great race of the day, and was very sharply contested. At the conclusion of the sixth heat it was too dark to proceed, and the seventh, and probably the decisive heat will be trotted to-morrow morning. The following is a summary of the race as far as trotted:

Belle Strickland and mate..........	1	1	2	2	2	2
Twang and mate..........	2	2	1	1	3	3
India Rubber Ben and mate..........	4	4	4	3	1	1
Kingston and mate..........	3	3	3	4	4	dis

The excitement over this race was intense, and very large sums will change hands on the result.

KANSAS.

More Indian Disturbances—A Raid on the Town of Sheridan—Three Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 11.

The *Republican's* special Fort Wallace (Kansas) dispatch says: One hundred Cheyennes appeared near Sheridan, Kansas, at daybreak, this morning, a small portion of whom made a dash into the town. The raiders then joined the main body, and they moved in the direction of Butler, half a mile west of Sheridan, where they captured several Mexicans and Texans, and killed three men. They then moved in a northwest direction, carrying off cattle and horses. Two scouts, sent here by the Governor of Colorado, have arrived; they report having seen Indians prowling about all the settlements they had passed. Southeast of Denver the settlers were in a suffering condition.

As many as five hundred head of stock have been carried off within a week past, and twenty more settlers had been killed and scalped. The Denver Coach, which arrived this afternoon, was detained by Indians, having been driven back to Big Timber yesterday afternoon. The Indians are reported three hundred strong in Sand Creek.

Advices from Fort Lyon of Sept. 9, state that Gen. PENROSE, with a company of cavalry, had a fight with a band of Indians, two miles from the Fort, on the 8th. Two Indians were killed, and the cavalry lost two men killed and two wounded. About one o'clock this afternoon the scouts reported two small bands of Indians about six miles northeast of the Fort. They were moving westward.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Recent Tidal Wave at San Pedro—An Indian Council to be Held in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 10.

It is now believed that the great tidal wave, which occurred Aug. 14, at San Pedro and along the southern coast of California, resulted from the earthquake in Callao. A disturbance of the tide was noticed in this harbor on the same date.

Arizona advices to the 25th of August state that Col. PRICE had a talk with delegations from the Wallupi and Mojave Indians at Fort Mojave, which resulted in an agreement that all the tribes should assemble within twenty days for a Grand Council. Meanwhile, hostilities shall be suspended on both sides. The Wallupi Indians were desirous of peace. Col. PRICE is satisfied that no more outrages will be committed, though parties of miners are still going into the mountains for safety. The Chief of the Wallupis, who originated the late war, has promised to attend the Council.

Parties that have just come in from Prescott report having met a large band of Indians under the leadership of the Chief of the Wallupis, who acted friendly. They said they were tired of war. The Indians in the neighborhood of La-Pas made a raid on Aqua Caliente, taking all the stock and killing one man. It was reported that three or four miners had been killed at Castle Dame in the mountains, but the report was doubted.

A Gang of Thieves at the Bridesburg Arsenal Fired Upon—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 11.

Within the last month large quantities of pig lead have been missing from the United States Arsenal at Bridesburg. Since Monday last an extra sentry has been detained to guard the lead pile. Last evening three yawl boats were rowed up Frankford Creek by about a dozen men, who pulled the boats ashore at the blacksmith's shop wharf. Six or seven of the number immediately started for the lead pile. The sentry called to them to halt. They paid no attention to it. He then fired, but the party did not halt. Major BEBEE, in command at the arsenal, fired at the men, who, by this time, had become frightened and ran toward their boats. They were again ordered to halt, and failing to do so, the sentry and Major both fired. The fugitives plunged into the creek, and all reached the opposite shore, with the exception of two, one of whom was shot and sunk immediately, and the other was made a captive. A third man was badly wounded, but managed to escape.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Release State Prison Convicts at Charlestown, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

An unsuccessful attempt to release three convicts from the State Prison at Charlestown, was made last night by ANDREW J. FREEMAN, whose term of imprisonment for burglary recently expired. The convicts, O'BRIEN, KENNISON and HALL, were placed in a separate part of the Prison, having purposely committed some breach of prison discipline involving punishment by confinement in cells separate from the main prison. FREEMAN scaled the wall with a rope ladder, and was well provided with tools to open the cell doors. The suspicions of the jailors were aroused, and FREEMAN was captured after shooting a watchman in the head with a pistol.

The New-Hampshire State Fair—Entries for the Races.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Sept. 11.

The books of entry for the Citizens' Purse of $1,000 for the New-Hampshire State Fair in this city, next week, have closed. There were forty-six entries: Two for the 2:35 class, five for the 2:40, five for the 2:46, six for the 2:45, eight for the 2:50, twelve for the 2:55 and thirteen green horses. The fair will be open for all classes of stock, machinery, farm products, fancy articles, &c. If the weather is good, the show will excel any ever held in the State.

The rain is abundant and there are prospects of more.

The Philadelphia Child Murder—No Clue to the Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 11.

No clue has been obtained yet to the murderer of MARY BOHRMAN. Many suspicious characters have been arrested by the Police, but were discharged. An inquest commenced this morning, and physicians testified that death was caused by strangulation, not by drowning. The deceased had been dead twenty-four hours when discovered, but there is no evidence that the body had been in the water for that length of time.

Fires in Cleveland—One Man Killed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 11.

HOLLISTER'S oil refinery, on Commercial-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. A man named CHAS. BOSCH was badly burned. Another man, whose name is unknown, is reported killed. Loss $10,000.

HANKEY'S tannery was also destroyed. The contents of the building were saved. Fire Company No. 9, of Pittsburg, who are here on their return from Sandusky, did excellent service at the fire.

Fire in Erie, Penn.

ERIE, Penn., Friday, Sept. 11.

Last night a fire occurred in the wholesale furniture house of RIBLET & Co., on State-street, destroying a greater part of the stock, and also the stock of WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machine agency and ZEIGLER'S music store, in the same block. Loss on stock $25,000, about one-half covered by insurance. The insurance on the building is not known.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 11.

The Senate passed a resolution to-day giving the negroes one hour to make their defence on the question of eligibility, and other members participating, thirty minutes. The day was consumed in discussion. The impression is the negroes will be declared ineligible by a small majority.

An Enthusiastic Congressional Convention at Poughkeepsie—Nomination of Gen. J. H. Ketchum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Sept. 11.

Never before in the history of this Congressional District was there such an enthusiastic assemblage in it as was witnessed at the Young Men's Republican Headquarters yesterday afternoon, it being the Congressional Convention for the nomination of a Representative in Congress.

CORNELIUS ESSLESTYN, of Columbia County, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, called the Convention to order.

After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, SAMUEL CARPENTER, Esq., of Columbia County, stepped forward, and in a brief eulogistic speech nominated Gen. JOHN H. KETCHAM for Representative in Congress. The nomination was unanimously approved.

Gen. KETCHAM having been called upon, responded in a brief speech, complimenting the Republican Party upon its Presidential candidates.

Other speakers followed, among them P. EDWARD VAN ALSTYNE, Gen. CRYSLER and FRANCIS SYLVESTER.

H. G. EASTMAN then announced that Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the Republican candidate for Governor, would make a private visit to this city on Wednesday next, as the guest of Mr. JAMES WINSLOW. He would arrive on the 12:48 noon train, and it was proposed to give him a proper reception. He, therefore, cordially invited all present to participate in the reception.

Republican Meeting at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 11.

The Radical Nominating Convention held a mass meeting last night. The white speakers warned the negroes that if SEYMOUR and BLAIR were elected they would all be put back into slavery again. After the meeting the negroes held a torch-light procession, in which about three hundred participated.

Republican Meeting at Olcott, Niagara County.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 11.

A very large Republican meeting was held at Olcott, Niagara County, yesterday. The procession was a mile and a half long. The meeting was addressed by Congressman VAN HORN and M. M. SOUTHWORTH. The ladies of several towns prepared a collation for the multitude.

Republican Meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Sept. 11.

Gov. TOD, COLUMBUS DELANO and others addressed a large Republican meeting here yesterday. At night there was a torch-light procession of the Grant Boys in Blue. GEORGE H. PENDLETON will address a Democratic meeting here to-day.

Democratic Meeting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 11.

The Democrats of this place held a very large in-door meeting to-night, at Wieting Hall, which was addressed by JOHN T. HOFFMAN. An out-door meeting was also held, and was addressed by local speakers. There was no street display on account of the bad weather.

The Loss of the Hippocampus—The Captain and Fourteen Others Saved—Particulars of the Disaster.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 11.

Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mich., this evening, report the arrival there of Capt. BROWN, of the *Hippocampus*, and fourteen survivors from the wreck. They report a squall struck the vessel about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. She went down almost instantly. The survivors were in the water thirty-five hours, and were picked up by a sailing vessel and carried to Saugatuck, a few miles from St. Joseph. The following is a list of the lost as far as known: Passengers—John Schrim, A. P. Whitney, of Chicago, M. K. Hathaway, William Vaughan, Alvin Palmer, Joseph Marple, Alvin Burringe, J. K. Burridge; crew—Roberts Richardson, mate; Eugene Eustis and William Brown, engineers; David Taylor, fireman, and six deck hands.

The Trial of Whalen.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Friday, Sept. 11.

WHALEN'S trial was continued to-day. A number of witnesses were examined for the defence, but nothing of material importance was elicited. At the request of the prisoner's counsel the Court adjourned the case at 2 o'clock, until 10 A. M. to-morrow, in order to allow the arrival of important witnesses from Cincinnati. Previous to the adjournment of the Court, the jury visited the scene of the murder, with a view of obtaining information concerning certain contradictory points in the evidence.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and lady occupied seats on the bench near the Judge to-day. A number of priests and ministers were among the listeners.

A Small Sensation in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Sept. 11.

The *Recorder*, (Anti-Union,) of this evening, contains the following: "There are rumors on the streets to-day of a communication having been sent from a General in the United States to an official in this Province, offering fifteen to twenty thousand troops to Nova Scotia, if necessary, to insure secession from the Dominion. The communication was sent to headquarters, and the contents were at once transmitted to Canada and Great Britain. The report is entirely discredited here."

A Man Run Through with a Red Hot Iron and Killed.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 11.

A disturbance occurred this afternoon between JOHN THOMPSON and JOHN KEMBER. THOMPSON snatched a red hot iron rod, six feet long and run it through KEMBER'S body, killing him instantly. THOMPSON has been arrested.

The Health of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Sept. 11.

Ex-President PIERCE passed a comfortable night. His symptoms are favorable to his recovery.

Business in Honduras—American Residents Satisfied.

The bark *Pallas*, Capt. BIDDLE, arrived at this port yesterday, from Belize, Honduras, Aug. 25. Business at Belize is very dull. American gold is quoted at 3@4 ℔ cent. premium, and provisions are scarce, with little demand. Next year's sugar crop promises to be very large, the canes doing well everywhere. All the American settlers who commenced agricultural operations last year are very well pleased with their prospect, and hope to do well, but immigration from the Southern States appears to have stopped altogether.

The Recent Disaster on Lake Michigan.

The intelligence of the probable loss of the propeller *Hippocampus*, on Lake Michigan, together with over fifty passengers and crew, and a valuable cargo, has been announced. The Chicago *Evening Journal*, of the 8th inst., gives the following particulars of the disaster:

"Last Monday morning the *Hippocampus* left Chicago for Benton Harbor, across the lake, with the usual assortment of merchandise and a number of passengers, many of whom were dealers in fruit, bound for the abundant peach-orchards contiguous to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, and representing numerous commission houses in Chicago. Monday afternoon she took on a cargo of 8,000 boxes and baskets of peaches, and thirty-five passengers, and in the evening started for Chicago. It is stated upon good authority, that she was so overloaded—so top-heavy—that she rolled badly when coming out of the canal. About 11 o'clock Monday night she was seen by the steamer *Comet* aground on a sand-bar off Benton Harbor. It is reported that she got off the bar before midnight, and again headed for this port, since which time she has not been seen nor heard from, though she was due in Chicago early yesterday morning. All day yesterday the anxiety of those who had friends on the *Hippocampus*, as well as those who *might* have friends on board, was intense, and growing more painful as the weary hours dragged along and no tidings of the missing vessel were received. There were those whose eyes knew no sleep last night, but, watching and waiting with heavy hearts, kept faithful vigils through the lengthened darkness, and still the dawn brought no gleam of comfort. And then fearful forebodings were heard. Grief and fear assumed a whispered form or found utterance in tones of anguish. The wildest rumors took wings, and 'another steamer lost with all on board' was the mildest form that the intelligence assumed. It gathered strength and proportions as it went, until it was asserted that several hundred passengers had gone down with the luckless craft.

Up to the hour of going to press nothing has been heard from the *Hippocampus*, and as we have before stated, she has been given up for lost by those whose judgment in such matters is best. Telegrams from Benton Harbor state that the excitement there is intense. The Captain of the steamer and most of his crew have families there, and the families of many passengers who were known to be on board reside there. The condition of affairs there may be easily imagined. A telegram to Messrs. CHAPMAN & Co., the agents of the steamer, states that there were about thirty-five passengers on board, while the officers and crew numbered between twenty and thirty more.

Among the passengers known to be on board are J. RIFORD, who has a son in business here; A BURRIDGE, of Benton Harbor; WM. WATROS, of the firm of ST. JOHN & WATROS, commission merchants, Chicago; A. PALMER, a well-known merchant of Benton Harbor; J. K. BURRIDGE and W. HIGBEE, of the same place, and A. R. WHITNEY, a South Water-street commission merchant.

THE ASHBURN MURDER.

Official Report of Gen. Meade—Treatment of Prisoners and Witnesses—False Reports Corrected.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (DEP'T OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA,) ATLANTA, Ga., July, 1868.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The numerous malicious and false statements that have been given to the public through the Press, for political and partisan purposes, in relation to the trial and the treatment of witnesses and prisoners implicated in the murder of Mr. G. W. ASHBURN, of Columbus, require on my part a special report, which is herewith made, and to which I beg to ask I may be authorized to give that publicity which my vindication requires. The accompanying papers contain all the instructions, orders and telegrams that have emanated from these headquarters, and the replies made thereto. A careful perusal of these papers will give an accurate history of the whole transaction, and will exhibit the part taken by each individual, whether military or civil, under my control. A brief synopsis of these papers, and a succinct statement of the facts of the case, is herewith submitted: On the 30th of March last, a little after midnight, G. W. ASHBURN, ex-member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, was assassinated at a house where he was boarding in the town of Columbus. Immediately on receiving notification, I instructed the commanding officer of Columbus, Capt. WM. MILLS, Sixteenth Infantry, to make every effort in coöperation with the civil authorities to detect and arrest the criminals. Capt. MILLS having reported, the civil authorities were disposed to act with energy. I declined the frequent recommendations of parties to remove them, but subsequently Capt. MILLS reporting that the energy of the civil authorities was all show and merely assumed, and that he could place no reliance on them, I removed the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, together with the Marshal and his Deputy—appointing others, and appointing Capt. MILLS Mayor. About the 6th of April, nearly a week after the assassination, Capt. MILLS having obtained sufficient evidence to warrant his action, arrested, by my order, some ten citizens of Columbus, either as participators, accessories, or for having some knowledge of the facts of the case. These persons were subsequently released on bonds to appear and stand their trial. Finding that owing to the character of this crime, in a great measure political as well as social, there was no effort on the part of the community where it was committed—either through the authorities or among the citizens—to ferret out the guilty, I deemed it proper to ask of the War Department that a competent detective officer should be sent to report to me, that he might assist Capt. MILLS in his researches. On the 18th of April, Mr. REED having arrived from Washington, was sent to Columbus to report to Capt. MILLS. On Mr. REED reaching Columbus, and being made acquainted with the evidence then procured, he earnestly urged I should send for a Mr. WHITELY, then in Kansas, in the service of the Internal Revenue Department. My application to Commissioner ROLLINS being courteously received and acceded to, Mr. WHITELY arrived about May 1, and was immediately sent to Capt. MILLS. Soon after his arrival at Columbus, Mr. WHITELY reported he was satisfied Capt. MILLS was on the track of the criminals, and had arrested some of the principals, but that it was utterly impracticable to obtain any testimony from any party in Columbus, as their lives would be forfeited if they dared to disclose what they knew, and he recommended that certain parties, whom he believed had a knowledge of the affair, should be removed to some secure place, where, being protected, they could without fear disclose such facts as were in their possession. Upon receipt of this communication, I authorized the transfer of the parties named to Fort Pulaski, and directed the commanding officer of the post to permit the detectives, WHITELY and REED, to have free access to the prisoners, and to have a general direction of their treatment. At the same time I cautioned the detectives that in their efforts to extract the facts as known to these parties no unusual, or cruel, or physical means should be resorted to. The result of this movement was the disclosure of most important facts by several parties who had not dared to speak out until under the protection of the Government. From the statements made by these prisoners a number of others were arrested, and brought to Atlanta early in June. Being compelled to go North myself, and other circumstances, delayed the organization of the Military Commission till late in June. Finding, on my return, the most false and exaggerated statements in regard to the treatment of prisoners and witnesses, I called on Gen. SIBLEY, commanding Sub-District of Georgia, for a report on their treatment at this post, (Atlanta,) and on Capt. MILLS and Capt. COOK for reports as to the treatment of those confined at Columbus and Fort Pulaski respectively. I also called on Mr. WHITELY, the detective, for a report on the same subject. All these reports are herewith submitted, and it will be seen from them, and from the affidavit of the prisoners themselves attached to Mr. WHITELY'S report, that the exaggerated statements which, for political purposes, the Press have given circulation to are false, and have no foundation beyond the fact admitted by Mr. WHITELY that he did operate on the fears of two negroes, WELLS and STAPLER, whom he believed knew something; but soon finding they knew nothing they were released, and with the exception of threatening to shave their heads and confining them for some hours in a cell at Fort Pulaski, previously arranged for the punishment of refractory soldiers, they were well treated, and were in no wise injured. The trial has been in progress now some twenty days, and the evidence for the prosecution made public. It is for the Department and the people of the country to judge whether, with the evidence as adduced on the trial, I was not only justified but compelled to arrest and bring to trial the parties implicated. My conscience is free that throughout the whole transaction I have been animated by but one purpose, which was to secure the ends of justice and vindicate the law. The character of the crime, the social *status* of parties implicated in its commission, and the doubts as to the guilt of the several parties, had no influence on me except to increase my determination to bring the facts out, even at the risk of for a time putting persons to inconvenience who might subsequently prove innocent. Hence many arrests were made of parties who were subsequently released, on its being proved that they were neither participators or had any knowledge of the case. In all these cases these parties were well treated, and on being discharged were paid the usual witness fees for the period they were removed from their business. Had the civil authorities acted in good faith and with energy, and made any attempt to ferret out the guilty—or had the people of Columbus evinced or felt any horror of the crime and coöperated in any way in detecting its perpetrators, much that was seemingly harsh and arbitrary might have, and would have been avoided—but the case required prompt and decided measures, which I did not hesitate to take; and am satisfied now, when the whole truth is made public, as it will be by the documents accompanying this report, and the evidence on the trial, that every right-thinking man will justify me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General U. S. A.

NEW JEWISH TEMPLE.

Consecration of the Temple Emanu-El—Imposing Ceremonies—Discourse of Rev. Isaac M. Wise.

The magnificent new Hebrew temple, "Emanu-El," on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, was solemnly consecrated according to the ritual of the Reformed Jews yesterday afternoon. The services were to commence at 4 P. M., but as early as 2:30 P. M. a large assemblage of ticket-holders had gathered in front of the temple and anxiously awaited the opening of the doors. A limited number of tickets had been issued—just enough to fill every seat in the edifice—and for several days it had been impossible for any one not already supplied to obtain a ticket under any consideration whatever. The anxiety to secure them was very great. When the doors were opened there was a crushing and crowding in which ladies' crinoline and gentlemen's hats suffered severely. A large Police force was present and tempered the impatience of the throng very considerably. When all the seats were filled the doors were closed, and the policemen stood before them and permitted no more to enter.

The services commenced at precisely 4:30 P. M., when the President and Trustees marched down the centre aisle to the door, a splendid band of music playing a march, and the keys of the temple were formally presented to the President by the Chairman of the Building Committee. Then entered the procession of priests bearing the scrolls of the law, and followed by the officers of the temple, who marched to slow music to the altar. Then the Cantor and choir sung in Hebrew the following:

How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! thy tabernacles, O Israel! And in the greatness of thy benevolence will I enter thine house; in reverence of thee will I bow down towards the temple of thine holiness. O Lord! I have loved the habitation of thine house, and the dwelling-place of thy glory. I therefore will worship, bow down, and bend the knee before the Lord, my maker. And I will offer my prayer unto thee, O Lord! in an acceptable time: in thine abundant mercy, O God! answer me in the truth of thy salvation.

The consecration prayer in German was next offered by Rev. Dr. S. ADLER, Rabbi of the congregation, after which the procession bearing the scrolls marched down one aisle and back another, the Cantor chanting occasionally in Hebrew, and the two choirs, one stationed in the organ gallery and the other in a gallery high above the altar, the splendid organ accompanying the one and the band the other. Returning to the altar, the Rabbis placed the scrolls in the ark. Rev. M. H. MEYERS offered a consecration prayer in English, and after a hymn in German. Rev. Dr. S. ADLER delivered a consecration sermon in German.

The regular Sabbath evening service followed, and then Rev. ISAAC M. WISE, Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Cincinnati, preached a consecration sermon in English. After calling for the Divine blessing on this congregation and its noble temple, he said: Brethren! The Lord reveals His mighty arm in Israel. As in the days of Zerubbabel, Ezra and Nehemiah, when our ancestors had returned from the Babylonian captivity, the glory of the Lord returned to Zion, so under the mighty banner of freedom, on this virgin soil of equality and justice, the temple of Israel rises from its ruins, wonderfully and rapidly develops its majestic proportions, and the sacred fire is rekindled on the altar of the Most High. Within the last twenty-five years, since the banner of progress had been unfurled over the camp of the American Israel, our young congregations have reared structures of piety and of charity, have established societies to alleviate human suffering, and to develop the mental and moral powers of the young, have evinced an attachment to the sacred cause of Israel and humanity, an eagerness to improve and to elevate society, to develop and promulgate our sacred treasures, which demonstrate that the Lord reveals once more His mighty arm in Israel. The nearest and most convincing demonstration of this nature is the success of this congregation, its wonderful growth from a small beginning—a few young men united under the banner of reform and progress in Israel—to the lofty position of the leading body in this Metropolis, and a star of the first magnitude in our congregational constellation, and its onward march from yonder hall at the other end of the City, from an obscure and unnoticed corner, to this magnificent temple, within twenty-four years. God has demonstrated His divine favor over the cause of reform and progress in Israel. After dwelling upon the manner in which the congregation should labor to fulfill the ancient prophecies concerning the future of Israel, the Rabbi proceeded to speak of the progress of the Israelites in this country, and the good they had accomplished and yet hoped to accomplish. The honest and enlightened champions of mental freedom, he said, well comprehend and appreciate our services in the cause of truth, how firmly and consistently Israel protested against all the errors, all the perversions of all centuries. They know how large a share we contribute now and here to the liberalization of the popular religion, the promulgation of broad and liberal principles, the conciliation of the human family, the advancement of truth and humanity, the development of the religious idea in this country for the regeneration of mankind. They know well that our opposition to crystallized dogmas and petrified creeds, under which the understanding suffers and groans, like the opposition of our forefathers to Paganism, with its absurdities and corruptions, is not the outgrowth of superstition or ignorance, of blindness or any inherited repugnancy. It is the voice of reason, based on an enlightened understanding of the Bible, which places us in conflict with current errors and misconceptions.

In conclusion, he said: Therefore, thank God, ye brethren, that you have been permitted to rear this structure, which shall speak God's truth to this and many coming generations. Thank the Great I Am that you have lived to see this happy day, the dedication of this proud structure to the glory of God and Israel, on this free soil, under the protection of the mighty flag of our beloved country. Now, in this solemn hour, vow it to the Most High, that you will always adhere firmly and devoutly to God and Israel, to truth and progress, to justice and freedom, to light and life everlasting; and pray to the Father that He may graciously accept this costly sacrifice from your hands, that He may dwell among you, that you may all live long and happy before Him, to behold His glory revealed in this temple. Rise and pray.

This sermon was followed by a hymn, a voluntary on the organ and the dismissal of the audience. The services were exceedingly impressive. The music was very fine. The interior of the edifice, lighted up, presented a splendid appearance. The consecration of this temple is an event in the history of the Reformed Jews of this country, who, within a quarter of a century, have grown to be a very numerous sect.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

DEAR SIR: In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. —— is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, Sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
Capt. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in the *Commercial*, at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in the *Commercial* are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors *Commercial*.

An Excellent Article.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

If you require a Tonic, ask your family physician what he thinks of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, and he will not fail to tell you that it is the ONLY TONIC which he can safely recommend.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.; and for sale by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

AND

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE,

Are articles that have fairly earned the great popularity they enjoy. The first mentioned gives the hair a beautiful black or brown color, and can be used without injury, while the latter gives it a glossy, luxuriant appearance, and keeps it and the scalp in splendid order. Depot No. 6 Astor House; Manufactory No. 68 Maiden-lane.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Lace Curtains.—New styles for Fall trade; also, some auction goods at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Coverings.—New styles of Terry's and English Brocatels sold only at KELTY'S store, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades—For Dwellings, Churches, Stores, &c., at KELTY'S store, No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture.—New French styles of first-class Furniture at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty. Send 10 cents, for new pamphlet of 20 pages, to agent for Mme. JUMEL'S Remedies, No. 907 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DUNCAN—BAXTER.—At Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Johnson, GEORGE DUNCAN, of New-York City, to HATTIE M., eldest daughter of Charles J. Baxter.

GODFREY—SUYDAM.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. Taylor, of Truxton, N. Y., WILLIAM H. GODFREY, of Greenpoint, L. I., to Miss MARY D. SUYDAM, of Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y.

HUNTER—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, at Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn., by Rev. John C. Middleton, JOHN H. HUNTER, of Brooklyn, Long Island, to JANE, youngest daughter of the late Ephraim Williams, of Stonington.

LEDLIE—LINDSAY.—In New-York, on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., THOMAS LEDLIE, eldest son of William Ledlie, Esq., of Mullaglass, County Armagh, Ireland, to MARY FRANCES, fourth daughter of Rev. Robert B. Lindsay, First Drumbanagher Presbyterian Church, Ireland. No cards.

☞ Newry papers please copy.

WARD—DAVIS.—At the Reformed Church, Guilderland, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Wm. P. Davis, Rev. HENRY WARD, of New-Hackensack, N. Y., to CARRIE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BERRY.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 11, ELIZA JANE, daughter of the late Philip Berry, of Hackensack, N. J.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her uncle, Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., Bergen.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 10, WILLIAM H. BERGEN, son of the late John G. Bergen, deceased, in his 29th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

CRAM.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, LYDIA, wife of Jacob Cram.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DENIKE.—At West Farms, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, ADELINE, wife of Col. Abraham Denike.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Tabernacle Baptist Church in 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., New-York.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, RICHARD L. GILBERT, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, James A. Gilbert, No. 21 East Broadway, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

GLASSFORD.—On Friday evening, Sept. 11, HUGH GLASSFORD, a native of Paisley, Scotland, aged 79 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 14, from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

HOLKINS.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 10, KATHARINE ANN, wife of Joel Holkins, aged 31 years.

Funeral at No. 65 Spring-st., New-York, at 1 P. M. this day, (Saturday.)

KINGSLAND.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 10, EDMOND W., infant son of George and Angelina B. Kingsland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his grand-parents, No. 219 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIERSTED.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, of inflammation of the bowels, JAMES L. J. KIERSTED, son of H. T. Kiersted, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from No. 218 West 28th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LOSEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, RACHEL, widow of William Losey, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 556 Broome-st. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

POST.—At 11½ A. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, at the residence of her son, in Newburg, CHARLOTTE F., wife of Wm. R. Post, of Southampton, L. I., aged 54 years.

PECK.—At Newton, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 10, CYRUS CURTISS, infant son of Cyrus and Mary P. Peck, aged 11 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his parents' residence, Roseville, Newark, N. J., this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Morris and Essex Railroad train from New-York at 2 P. M., returning at 3:53 P. M.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, CARRIE E., daughter of Aaron S. and Serena Robbins, aged 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Elm-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Sept. 10, SARAH, widow of Moses Taylor, aged 89 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, C. S. Buchanan, at 1 o'clock this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 12.

SCRIVNER.—At Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Sept. 11, Mrs. ELLEN COLIER SCRIVNER, wife of Richard J. Scrivner.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Scrivner, Remsen-st., Astoria. The boat leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock M.

VAN NEST.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, IDA COLES, infant daughter of J. Janeway and Ida A. Van Nest, aged 7 months and 6 days.

WHITNEY.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Thursday, Sept. 3, FRANK E. WHITNEY, eldest son of Elias J. and Mary H. Whitney, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at the Washington-av. Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Gates avs., on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

780 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
SEPT. 1, 1868.

AN EMINENT DIVINE SAYS: "I HAVE been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, will send, free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND OR-MULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
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Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:25; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION"—(INCORPORATED)—Is doing a vast amount of good in a quiet way, and ought to be well maintained by the public. There is now not a dollar in the treasury. Will not all who feel an interest contribute something? The Treasurer's address is P. F. SMITH, No. 22 White-st. Send for a report.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GREAT SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHING goods and shirts at half Broadway prices.
ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC.

We presume that there is not a single reader of our paper, or any other intelligent person in the community, that has not heard of Dr. SCHENCK'S famous SEA-WEED TONIC. It is one of the few really great medicines of the age, and is performing wonders wherever it is perseveringly and properly used. It is:

First—A Tonic or Stimulant.

Second—An Alkali.

Third—A Purifier, and yet perfectly harmless.

Three-quarters of the people in the community, more especially in the Spring, need just such a medicine as this. They feel indescribably dull and heavy, have little or no appetite, and after eating are still more heavy and dull and stupid; food sours, as it is sure to do when this condition of things exists; the mouth tastes bad, and there is a most uncomfortable state of matters every way; *this need not be*; the hint should be taken at once that there is something most emphatically wrong, and that it should be corrected without delay. Use SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, and, our word for it, you will soon be well. Your appetite will return, you will feel buoyant and energetic, and thus doubtless save yourself from a prolonged and expensive spell of sickness. It is marvelous what SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC will do. It is the great friend and strength of the stomach; it urges that important organ to the performance of its duties, without which there is no health, no good feeling, no satisfactory purpose in life; it takes the food in hand, prepares it for easy and healthy digestion, and sends it gladly on its way to be converted into chyle and chyme and blood, imparting energy, strength and life to the patient.

The thousands of sallow-faced individuals seen in every city and town in the country, running over, as it were, with bilious poison, could be saved like a charm with SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. There is no use of people making such miserable spectacles of themselves. A few MANDRAKE PILLS to clear away the rubbish and filth, followed by a generous use of his TONIC, would give them a good blood, and a plenty of it, a clear, healthy and handsome skin, and energize them into live men and women, instead of, as now, useless drones.

As a stimulant, SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC is unequaled. Taken in the morning, or at any time, it is sure to create an appetite, without which there is but little use in trying to live. People must have food, and this food, when properly supplied and distributed, sustains our nature and increases our strength. The SEA-WEED TONIC is sure to thus prepare the food for the body. It has been the means of saving thousands of lives, and is destined to save a million-fold more. With the MANDRAKE PILLS we have already named, and SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC used in time, we have no doubts whatever that seven-eighths of the diseases which afflict the land would be cut off, and the sick be easily restored to health.

The matter is very simple. The stomach is the head-quarters of the body, the central point of the system. It is from this that all good and bad effects go out to bless or curse its possessor. Make it clean—put it in good running order—treat it handsomely, and there will be no more disease than in the solid rocks of the granite hills. *We repeat it, that Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic will do this for the stomach.* It is nature coming to the rescue of man in his peril.

When the nature and condition of disease are thoroughly understood, it will be seen that the doctrine we briefly inculcate is the true one, and that the medicine we advocate is precisely adapted to the doctrine. Thousands of "reconstructed" stomachs in nearly every State in the Union will gladly testify to this, and praise, as they should, the marvelous virtues of SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC.

Why at least eight people in ten ought at once to use this Tonic may be stated:

First—Because your stomach is out of order, and will, sooner or later, unless aided, break down.

Second—Because you do not have half the enjoyment of life that you might.

Third—Because your blood is not pure and good, and if not, you are liable to active disease at any time.

Fourth—Because you cannot think, or act, or do anything in business or out, so well as if you were in the condition this Tonic will place you.

Fifth—Because it is your duty to be healthy and strong, to have a "sound mind" in a "sound body," and this on your own account as well as those about you.

Sixth—Because this Tonic is within the means of everybody. One "regular" doctor's bill would pay for half you would use in a lifetime.

These reasons and becauses might be multiplied indefinitely, and each is true as truth. We assert it, without fear of contradiction, that SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC is one of the greatest compounds that chemical, medical, or any science or skill ever achieved, and its magic merits have only to be known to make it the welcome visitant of every household in the broad land.

Dr. SCHENCK must get the stomach of every consumptive patient in this condition before his PULMONIC SYRUP can be digested and penetrate the blood vessels to heal cavities in the lungs.

Dr. SCHENCK is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. SCHENCK will also be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, by all druggists generally.

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AMERICAN CHROMOS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
Ready for delivery Sept. 15, 1868.

"SUNSET," (California Scenery,) after A. Bierstadt. Size 18½x12. Price $10.

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"HORSES IN A STORM," after R. Adams. Size 22¼x15¼. Price $7 50.

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"THE UNCONSCIOUS SLEEPER," after L. Perrault.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. PLAIN THOUGHTS ON THE ART OF LIVING. Designed for Young Men and Women. By WASHINGTON GLADDEN. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 50.

CONTENTS: The Messenger without a Message; Work for Women; Dress; Manners; Conversation; Habits; Health and Physical Culture; Mind Culture; Success; Stealing as a Fine Art; Companionship and Society; Amusement; Respectability and Self-respect; Marriage; The Conclusion of the Whole Matter.

This book treats with much ability, freshness and earnestness, several of the problems which young people are meeting daily. The author enters with hearty sympathy into the feelings and tastes of young men and women, presents forcibly the temptations to which they are peculiarly exposed, and with excellent common sense and winning manliness gives admirable counsel in a vigorous and attractive style. Though intensely practical, the book is full of interest, and no young person can read it thoughtfully without benefit.

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A theoretical and practical treatise. By FRANCIS CAMPIN, C. E., with wood cuts and plates of roofs lately executed.
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By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

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Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

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R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

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$2,000.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING THE above amount or more to invest, would like a permanent interest or position in a banking or brokerage house. Address, appointing an interview for Tuesday, the 15th, C. B. A., care R. D. Kelly, *Daily Union* Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

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The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese made great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 386, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 568, 440, 450, 382, 533, 43, and 185, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of this date, on and after the 17th inst. Transfer books are closed until the 18th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

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BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,

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Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENING from 5 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

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Vice-Presidents, { WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN.

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CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113⅛	....	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅞	109⅛
Coupon, 1881	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	109	109⅛
5-20 Reg., '62	108⅜	108⅝	10-40 Registered	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅞	114	10-40 Coupon	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	110	Gold	144⅛	144¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	111¼	111⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100	100⅜
Jan. & July	109	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

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DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

DRAFTS ON DREXEL, HARJES & CO., PARIS, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

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and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 7-30 notes that on and after MONDAY, the 14th September inst., such notes must be forwarded to the United States Treasurer at Washington for redemption.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Ass't Treasurer United States.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

H. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn,

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

200 VALUABLE PATERSON LOTS, near the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, and but a SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RAILROAD STATION. The lots are SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on NORTH 5TH, NORTH 6TH, NORTH 7TH, NORTH 8TH, NORTH 9TH, TEMPLE and CLINTON STS. and RIP VAN WINKLE-AV. The ground is high and commanding. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. This sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment in PATERSON CITY LOTS.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Terms liberal. Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

E. PRATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee, the lot of ground on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44 Vesey-st., being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101 feet and 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall, 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall, 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet, and five stories high, both having a solid foundation 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,

Office, No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15,

At 12 o'clock,

On the premises, No. 44 Bowery.

Lease, furniture, fixtures, stock, billiard tables, &c., &c., of the Cuddy Hotel, No. 44 Bowery, consisting of furniture, beds, bedding; also, four billiard tables, complete; bar, bar fixtures, wines, liquors, &c.

Sale peremptory to the highest bidder; the whole to be sold together.

For particulars as to terms, inventory of furniture, &c., apply at the office of the auctioneers, 96 Broadway.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY auction, on THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., handsome household furniture, consisting of velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites in reps, dressing bureaus, marble top; black walnut and mahogany sofa, hair and husk mattresses, pier and mantel mirrors, cottage suites, black walnut carved bedsteads, black walnut and oak desks, crockery and glassware, cooking stove and fixtures, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, about 50 cases of fine brandy, and 35 cases of imported claret wine.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,000 half boxes and 1,000 quarter boxes Valencia Raisins.

50 bags French Walnuts.

183 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 161 Liberty-st.,

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF (BY order of assignees,) household, cabinet and office furniture, paintings, fancy goods, &c., THIS DAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock; also, second-hand furniture, bedding, &c. Catalogues at sale.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS, TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, ON THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON.

The premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling houses, store house, work shop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

For particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, AT ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, &c.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns, and associations or individuals to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance Commanding Arsenal.
ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles.
3,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

A large stock of shelf and heavy hardware; also, coopers' tools, truss hoops, &c., adapted to the commission, City, country and consuming trades, at LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., N. Y., between Gold and Cliff sts., east of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

(Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, with Juvenile Department,)

No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. The Principal commenced his school Sept. 4, 1843, at No. 43 West Washington-place. Finding the rooms inadequate, he erected and entered, in the Spring of 1847, the commodious building now occupied by the Institute, on Washington-square.

During the TWENTY-FIVE PAST YEARS, this Institute has prepared and sent to college and the duties of active life nearly four thousand students, of whom three hundred and fifty completed the full Academic Course and received the Diploma of the Institute. The past year has been one of deep interest to the Principal. The full number of two hundred students were in attendance upon the instructions of the various departments, while the reunions of under-graduates, alumni and professors, which accompanied the commencement occasion, furnished a most gratifying conclusion to his quarter of a century's labor.

With profound acknowledgments to his present and former patrons, whose generous confidence has amply supplied the *Institute* through this long period with pupils from among the best families of New-York and its vicinity, he enters the *new era* of its history with enlarged experience and unabated zeal in the great work of educating the youth who may be committed to his instruction and care.

The central and delightful LOCATION of this Institute, its ready accessibility, together with its spacious, light and well-ventilated rooms, have entirely relieved it of all necessity for removal or change.

The course of study is comprehensive, enabling the pupil to pass from the alphabet through the various departments to the counting-room or college. The post-graduate studies consist of advanced parts of English Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Natural Science, Mathematics and their application to Engineering and Surveying, Double Entry Book-keeping, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing and Oil Painting.

For the purpose of completing this higher course, it is well, as it is not uncommon, for graduates to remain an additional year.

"*Character is power*" is the motto of this Institute, and hence no pupil whose *moral faults* cannot be promptly corrected is allowed to continue a member of the school.

REFERENCE is made to *present* patrons, among whom are: Messrs.

A. R. Wetmore,
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T. M. North, Esq.,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, including clergymen and physicians, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which is now open for the inspection of parents, and with whom the Principal (who resides in the Institute) is ready to confer day or evening.

N B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed individually to advance to higher classes as fast as their attainments permit. Pupils are admitted at *any* time, and NEW ones are charged only from time of entering. Those who are prepared may join the Post-Graduate Class. LITTLE boys are watched over with special kindness and care.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WRITING and speaking fluently French, English and German, would like to give lessons in private families or other employment. Address Hotel Fijux, No. 10 Waverley-place, New-York.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year, healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 196 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,336, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 808 Broad'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,

WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars in the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S

FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,

170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Mithau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will not reopen Sept. 15, as advertised by E. CLEVELAND. The Eagleswood House (Perth Amboy, N. J.) continues open for the year. A good school on the premises.—Reference, Marcus Spring, or West & Field, No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 22, 1868. Board, with tuition in English and French, $350 per annum.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 108 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER; highest references required. Apply to MISS MANNING, No. 113 East 14th-st., between 11 and 3 on Saturday and Monday, Sept. 12 and 14.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 804 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 68 W. 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 68 W. 38th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,
A. M. Allerton,
John Auchincloss,
John S. Boyd,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nath W. Chater,
Jos. M. Cooper,
Kenny Couillard,
Henry Day,
Wm. A. Hadden,
Oliver Harriman,
Geo. E. Hawes,
Josh. J. Henry,
Clement Jewett,
Calvin E. Knox,
Charles Lamson,
L. Lockwood,
Theo. McNamee,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Henry Meyer,
Wm. Morrison,
James L. Phipps,
Dan. L. Schanck,
Robert Schell,
Henry Shaw,
John Sherwood,
Cyrus A. Smith,
Gilbert M. Speir,
Ferdinand Stagg,
Geo. P. Trigg,
A. S. Underhill,
H. C. Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL,

A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

IDLEWILD,

(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office, N. Y.

MME. WM. VINCENT WALLACE

Begs respectfully to announce to her friends, pupils and the public that she has returned to the City for the season. Address Chickering & Sons and Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

FRENCH CLASSES, NO. 25 BOND-ST.—NEW METHOD OF PROFESSOR PARRAIN, Graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain, Licenciate of the Normal School of Paris, (Teacher's School,) Professor at the University of New-York.

My method has been so successful as to deserve, after but one year's experiment, the following compliment from the Institution Chadeayne, No. 35 Grand-st., Jersey City: "Allow me to say that we shall always remember your lessons with entire satisfaction, and we trust that if we must really accept another teacher, you will try to find one as much like you as possible."

I am to open graduate classes in such a manner as it will be impossible for my pupils to lose either time or money; for the tickets will be good at any time, and will give right to the pupil to attend any class he pleases, according to his capacity, application, illness, or absence from the City.

Every ten scholars will form a separate class; my method will be given to my pupils in separate printed sheets, which will form a complete work at the end of the course.

Subscriptions and references will be received for lady subscribers, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; for gentlemen, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. $20 thirty lessons.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The usual exercises will be resumed as follows:

In the Grammar School	Sept. 7
In the Department of Science and Letters	Sept. 16
In the School of Civil Engineering	Sept. 16
In the School of Art	Sept. 21
In the School of Law	Oct. 1
In the School of Medicine	Oct. 12
In the School of Practical Chemistry	Oct. 12

Catalogues and circulars at the University.

Examinations for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 15th September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council-room.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE EAST.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D. D. LL. D., DCL., New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., LL. D., New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis, D. D., LL. D., S. C.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies, NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 22 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MISS RODGERS' SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 353 Lexington-av., southeast corner 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 114 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.

Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,133 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.

For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 109 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,

REV. L BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV.,

will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $350 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

P. W. MOELLER'S GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 336 West 29th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED AND CORRESPONdents for mutual interchanges and introductions. Call or address the "National Teachers' Institute and American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway. First established, and the only mutual plan affording unequaled advantages. Send for circulars. N. B.—All wanting teachers can obtain the best talent. Teachers of French, Painting, Music and Classics should apply immediately.

RICE & ANDREWS,
No. 737 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO form an engagement to teach the English branches to a private class, or will take daily charge of the primary department of a boarding and day school in this City; references given. Address A. E. T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, English, French and Latin desires an engagement; is a thorough pianist, and speaks French well; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, desires a situation two or three hours daily in a private school or family; first-class country and City references given. Address Room No. 25, No. 9 University-place, City.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches in the primary department of my school; an American and a gentleman of experience. Apply personally to Prof. CHARLIER, No. 128 (late No. 50) East 24th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as visiting governess to teach the English branches, music and French. Address M. C. W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.

MARY A. BROWN,
MARIA BROWN, } Administratrix.
jy4-law6mSa*

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board in the City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of wood in piers under water, and also all parties interested in dock building, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.

THOMAS CONNOR,
GEO. McGRATH,
MICHAEL NORTON,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, 1813 and 1814, and the widows who signed our petition for a pension, also those who have not signed residing in this and adjacent counties, are all requested to call at our office, No. 4 City Hall-place, third floor, from 11 to 5 o'clock P. M. daily, without fail. It is important to you, male and female.

Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABM. DALLY.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
Chief cabin passage....$130
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY, Sept. 26

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA....Oct. 3
CALEDONIA....Sept. 19 | EUROPA....Oct. 10
BRITANNIA....Sept. 26 | IOWA....Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA....Sept. 17 | MALTA....Oct. 1
PALMYRA....Sept. 24 | SIBERIA....Oct. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as low as by any other line.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. E. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER...SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CORTES, NELSON...SATURDAY, Sept. 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, and MARION on SATURDAY Sept. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.
Through rates given, and bills lading signed to all points in Florida; way stations on the A. & G. R. R.; Columbus, Eufaula, Fort Gaines, Apalachicola, and all landings on the Flint, Chattahoochie and Apalachicola Rivers; also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta. Goods consigned to C. R. R. of Ga. will be forwarded with same dispatch from Savannah as by combination lines.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:
FLAG....BAXTER....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
MERCEDITA....SMITH....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
From Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
T. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:20, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:30 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 11th, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 3 P. M.	Sunday, 13th, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th, 7 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular SUNDAY MORNING trip to Newburg on SUNDAY next, Sept. 13, leaving Barclay-st. at 7:15 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg 1:45 P. M. Fare to Newburg, 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn. The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. PEARL, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. A. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 23d-st., East River, at 4:15 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $2.

YONKERS FERRY.—STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, leaves Pier No. 32 North River, between Duane and Jay sts., at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,
☞ At the Station. ☜
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes only.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLACKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND DEALERS IN
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, just issued, complete with time-tables, commutations, maps, prices and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property offered for sale. No notice taken of box numbers or initials.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—A DAIRY FARM 30 miles from New-York, in New-York State; five minutes' walk from depot; 9 passenger trains per day; perfectly healthy, no musquitoes or chills and fever; about 200 acres of land, 150 in clover, Kentucky blue grass and timothy, 20 in peat, and 30 of wood land; house contains 18 rooms; stabling for 200 head of cattle, carriage-house, workshop, &c. Hay and feed in abundance on place; two orchards and garden; each field has a running stream. This farm is one of the oldest in the vicinity of New-York, and in a high state of cultivation. Price less than cost of improvements. JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st., New-York City.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Newburg, one mile from the steamboat landing, containing twenty acres of fine land, with excellent buildings and every convenience, (formerly owned by C. H. Havemeyer, more recently by Mrs. M. A. Appleton,) will be sold by the executors of Mrs. Appleton at auction on the premises, on Sept. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon. For particulars inquire of E. A. BREWSTER, Newburg, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEWARK—NO. 18 Park-st. It has three full stories and extension, two rooms deep; first-class in every respect; all modern improvements and in thorough repair; three minutes from Centre-st. station and forty minutes from Wall-st.; there is a small stable in the rear. Apply to J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN three minutes of Junction Station, two houses, 19 and 22 rooms, at great sacrifice; houses expensively finished, with ample grounds and stable, and on the main street; price $11,000 and $13,000. HAMILTON & WALLIS, real estate agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—INWOOD, ONE MINUTE FROM station; most eligible building site on this island. Also, at Fort Washington, two acres, with frontage on two roads; beautiful situation. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

OWNERS OF MOUNT VERNON LOTS not having been released from the conditions of sale, will please call on J. O. STEVENS, No. 45 William-st., to show cause why the grantor should not take possession.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN NEWARK, N. J., A large lot, 28x110, in William-st., between Hight and West, 100 feet from the junction of Springfield-av.; fine neighborhood. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE and to let, at Stamford, Conn., one hour and a half from City. Apply to HENRY GORHAM, 74 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SANDS' POINT, L. I.—THREE acres, beautifully situated, near Nostrand House. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

22 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—NEAR Mount Vernon Depot; very desirable and cheap. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., an elegant four-story, high-stoop house, with furniture, and stable in rear on 39th-st.; lot 24x200 ft. Apply to W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-st., three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50 x80; built and finished in a superior manner; immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

$18,000 WILL BUY A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brown-stone trimming house, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; terms easy. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 28 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., this elegant brown-stone high-stoop private dwelling house; lot 27x100. Apply to D. R. CUTLIP, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BROWN-STONE HOUSES in 78th-st., near the Central Park, with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—PEARL-ST. STORE; FOUR-STORY, basement and sub-cellar brick store, 25x106, in good condition; location in Pearl-st., near Chatham. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AND 109th-st., also on Boulevard and 108th-st. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 105TH AND 106TH STS., west of 9th-av. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON 11TH-AV. and 98th-st., opposite Riverside Park. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOTELS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,
PASSAIC RIVER,
Forty minutes from City Hall, via Erie Road,
NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR FALL AND WINTER.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY BOATING AND FISHING.
See diagram of rooms at No. 72 Maiden-lane, and at the hotel. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor,
Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL KEEPER WHO can take fifteen or twenty families with him to a very desirable house adapted to both Summer and Winter, twenty miles from New-York, and accessible fifteen times per day—fare, by commutation, 13 cents per trip—may hear of a great opportunity by inquiring of WEST & FIELD, No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York, or MARCUS SPRING, (Eagleswood) Perth Amboy, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing at moderate prices. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN or gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring a good home in a private family, and willing to pay liberally, can hear of such an opportunity by addressing O., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post Office. A handsomely furnished chamber on second floor adjoining bath-room; storage for trunks; location first-class, and near the ferries.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let three or four handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of Christian principles and quiet habits; house first class, with every convenience for comfort, &c.; unsurpassed for cleanliness. Inquire at No. 42 West Washington-place.

BOARDING—A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARLOR, with fire, gas and board for the Fall and Winter, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, at $25 a week; and a very pleasant room for two at $16, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—FROM ABOUT OCT. 1, TWO rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for three adults and child of three and one-half years; must be in a convenient and genteel location, and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, including fire, gas, &c., X. O., Box No. 132 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, extra large, handsomely furnished, on West 34th-st. For particulars inquire of AARON DUNHAM, No. 60 North William-st., or W. O. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.; one or two gentlemen or a small family can find a pleasant home with a private family living in their own house; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN of quiet habits can have furnished rooms with a private family in Jersey City, a few minutes' pleasant walk from the ferry; very convenient for parties on the west side of the City. Apply at 165 Grand-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen or families, handsomely furnished rooms; private table if desired; No. 33 West 27th-st., near Broadway. Unexceptional references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE FINEST second floor parlors, en suite, in Brooklyn, with board; suitable for a family or party of gentlemen; also single and double rooms; terms $8 to $15. Inquire at No. 186 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—NEAR GREENWICH-AV., A large, furnished front room, with good closet room, for man and wife, with board; dinner at 13 M. State terms and references to A. B. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., within ten minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with fire, gas, &c., and board for two, $23, one for $16, one for $16, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 317 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO OR THREE tastefully furnished and very pleasant rooms, with first-class board; references required. Broadway stages pass the door.

NO. 82 (OLD NO.) WEST 29TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—A fine suite of rooms to let, with excellent board, to gentleman and family; also, single rooms. References exchanged.

NICE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN new house, (modern conveniences,) with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen. No. 313 West 19th-st.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SEPARATE, with full board, a few doors from 5th-av., near Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,531 Post Office, New-York.

A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room to let, with or without board, in a private family, to one or two persons; No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired. House and location first-class.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, or an entire second floor, and one room on third floor, may be had without board, at No. 72 West 11th-st. A private family, quiet and cultivated.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD in a private family for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse; would prefer to furnish the rooms. Address M. L., No. 282 Pearl-st., New-York.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor, and large front rooms on second and third floors, to let, with board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Call at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or address Box No. 2,406 Post Office.

THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 102 East 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE — FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, choicest rooms to let singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, ON reasonable terms, in a private New-England family; best of references given. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., a few doors from Madison-av.

BROOKLYN.—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen in a private family, with or without board, near Wall-st. ferry. Address B. C. A., Brooklyn Post Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a New-England family; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

NO. 108 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET TO gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board, one very pleasant extra large back room; house is in a good and convenient location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or en suite, to let without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, fully furnished, to let, with first-class board, to permanent parties desiring a comfortable home for the Winter; references.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS WITH private table; also large front room on third story, and a smaller one on second, with excellent board, at No. 52 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN FLOORS, en suite, or single house, brown stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

HOBOKEN—SPLENDID ROOMS WITH BOARD for two gentlemen, in a private family. At No. 100 River-terrace.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HALL BEDROOM; private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 356 Lexington-av., two doors above 40th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS NO. 530 3D-AV., FOR housekeeping, with or without board, single or in suites.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board; house first class; convenient to seven lines of City cars. No. 30 Laight-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant furnished rooms, with board; location desirable—No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single; also entire second floor, with board—reference.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-st. will let a front room on second floor, with board, for two at $18 per week.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, board in a French family, above 4th-st.; references. Address M. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms on second and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let, at No. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had by applying at No. 132 Lexington-av.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUPERIOR AND exclusive accommodations for a family or party of adults, six or eight in number.

NO. 125 5TH-AV., ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with board for the season or transiently. Private table if desired.

NO. 313 2D-AV., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Pleasant rooms with board for a gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

AT NO. 123 EAST 29TH-ST., TWO handsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; location not above 40th-st. Address, stating price, L. B., Box No. 3,956 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board. Inquire at No. 304 Madison-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 274 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board; references exchanged.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.; ROOMS TO-LET with board, in suits or single.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN BUSINESS, who lives in a good house in this City and would let about four rooms of it (unfurnished preferred) to a business man and wife, for light housekeeping, may address, stating terms, HOUSE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ON OR BEFORE Oct. 1, by a small American family, a room and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, on the upper portion of De Kalb-av. or vicinity. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H, Box No. 4,600 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, BY A private family, possession by Nov. 1, a three-story and basement dwelling-house having all modern improvements. Address, stating location and terms, S. A. E., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, for responsible parties waiting; prompt personal attention given.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—BLAKE BROTHERS & CO. HAVE removed to No. 52 Wall-st., first floor of the City Bank Building.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 25th-st.

We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON" IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.
We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.
The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the fact set forth in the advertisement of Brewster & Co., in reference to their having no connection with our house, is true; but the further statement or insinuation that we are dealers in low or inferior grades of carriages we emphatically deny. Our customers and the public generally know very well that we have a large manufactory in 25th-st., in this City, where we are, and have been for many years, building work exclusively first class, and in all essentials required in fine carriages is not excelled in this or any country. Mr. James B. Brewster, of our firm, has conducted the business in this City for thirty years, and is striving no less to-day than formerly to deserve the confidence of the public as a first-class builder. He devotes his attention exclusively to the manufactory. Messrs. Brewster & Co. are comparatively a new concern, and no doubt build good work. We have nothing to say against them; but against the imputations put upon us in their advertisement we feel called upon to defend ourselves. Our stock is large, and embraces heavy and light open and close carriages of first quality, which we offer at very reasonable prices, and guarantee in every respect to give satisfaction.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Cor. Broadway and 10th-st.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
Warerooms 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
Offer a variety of elegant carriages, exclusively of their own build; also an assortment of the well-known "Brewster Wagons," of which they are the sole manufacturers. Strangers in town are respectfully informed that we have no connection with any establishment on Broadway, dealing in cheap carriages, under the name of Brewster.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

A STOCK OF 100 SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, harness, in order, at bargains; 600 new carriages harness, 25 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Broadway, 4th-st.

A HORSE, HARNESS AND EXPRESS wagon cheap; price $125. Inquire at the butter stand No. 4, corner Bank and Washington sts.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, all in perfect order. Apply at No. 284 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, 13½ hands high. Apply at No. 67 Ridge-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE—a large first-class brown-stone mansion, fully furnished, with use of carriages, sleigh, &c.; location high and healthy; house has every convenience. For particulars apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A GENTLEMAN'S residence, with twelve acres land.—The house has fourteen rooms, bath-room, laundry and all modern conveniences; large garden, fruit orchard, stable, hennery, &c.; two acres of lawn, with large trees; $1,500 a year rent. R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 53 BARROW-ST.; contains 14 apartments, recently papered and painted; everything in apple-pie order. Applicants who can produce unexceptionable reference may apply at No. 180 Bleecker-st., to the owner, J. McCLELLAND.

TO RENT, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A LARGE house, fully furnished, about ten acres of land, stables, carriages, horses, cows, &c.; will be rented low for the Winter months, or longer if desired. Address H. H. ELLIOTT, Jr., No. 130 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED house, in capital location, six minutes' walk from depot. House and furniture new and complete: nine rooms, furnace, perfect water arrangement, &c. JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,000. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

A FINE HALL TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A lecture-room, gymnasium or Sabbath School. Inquire at No. 336 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, REFINEMENT and experience desires a position to take charge of the household of a widower with children. Refer to, or address HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as infant's nurse in a first-class family; can take full charge, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; best of City reference; will go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 109 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and desserts; is willing to assist with coarse washing; best reference. Apply at No. 238 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, a few engagements by the day or week; would go a short distance out of City. Address Miss ENGLISH, Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; understands all kinds of game, pastries and soups; also a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in the washing; good reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 111 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; has excellent City reference. Apply to or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 438 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 26 East 21st-st., late employer's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen until engaged at No. 126 West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; has no objection to children. Call at No. 120 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE FINE sewing to do at home on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a first-class operator. Call or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, English; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and will be found willing and obliging. Address O. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk and willing to be generally useful; can be well recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man; can give first-class City reference in every respect; is a good and careful man. A note addressed J. J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days, shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK ON A farm by an American, single; understands farming and care of horses; best reference. Call at No. 593 Grand-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, employment for six or seven hours a day, to deliver papers, letters, or both; twelve years good reference. S. J. W., No. 12 Dover-st., New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE age, a situation in a banker's, broker's or merchant's office, or would take charge of a business or factory; no objection to leave the City; can furnish first-class references; over twelve years with one house. Address ENERGY, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN OR PROTESTANT Irish woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO DRIVE AND take care of a pair of horses in a private family; English preferred. Apply, with first-class recommendations, to A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

BOY WANTED—IN A REAL-ESTATE OFFICE; must be smart and active; salary, $3 50 per week. Address D. M. S., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
LOTTA
LOTTA
LOTTA
as
LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS.
THE MARCHIONESS.
THE MARCHIONESS.
SATURDAY, Sept. 12,
ONLY LOTTA MATINEE.
LITTLE NELL
and
THE MARCHIONESS.
Doors open at 1; commence at 1½. Secure your seats.
REMEMBER THE LAST NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER....Lessee and Manager
EIGHTH WEEK OF
BATEMAN'S INCOMPARABLE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!
EIGHTH WEEK OF BARBE BLEUE.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ARTISTS,
SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
AND MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
COMBINING TO PRODUCE
THE MOST POWERFULLY ATTRACTIVE
OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, BARBE BLEUE.
OFFENBACH'S LATEST TRIUMPH.
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, AT 1,
AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
GRAND MATINEE,
BARBE BLEUE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL will appear in her new character of LORLE, which has been reconstructed in conformity to general desire, and supported by Mr. James W. Collier and Company.
Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock, (Saturday excepted,) MISS SUSAN GALTON, the young prima donna, will appear in two of Offenbach's comic operettas, introducing the songs of "Home, Sweet Home" and "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark."
Last week of the original SIAMESE TWINS; great wonder, the BABY WOMAN; Automaton LEOTARD, a marvel of mechanism, together with the most extensive collection of rare Statuary, Wax Figures, Works of Art, and
CURIOSITIES
from all parts of the world, ever embraced in one exhibition by any individual enterprise.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50c.
THIS SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1½.
A dramatization of the great Ledger story, now in course of republication,
THE HIDDEN HAND.
SATURDAY EVENING, AT 8.
GRAND EXTRA SATURDAY EVENING PERFORMANCE BY
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 12, AT 8.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Parade"	Wisprecht
2. Overture, "Stradella"	Flotow
3. Serenade, "Don Pasquale"	Donizetti
4. Waltz, "Promotionen"	Strauss
5. Fantasie, "Faust"	Gounod
6. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
7. Marche Indienne, "L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
8. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"	Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
9. Notturno, "Midsummer Night's Dream"	Mendelssohn
10. Chorus, "Hallelujah" (Messiah)	Handel
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
11. Marche, "Militia"	Heinsdorf
12. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
13. Fantasie, "La Grande Duchess"	Offenbach
14. Waltz, "Venus Reigen"	Gung'l
15. Song, "Good Night"	Kücken
16. Polka, "Eingesandet"	Strauss
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY) SEPT. 13,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
IMMENSE NOVELTY. TWO GREAT DRAMAS.
THE BLUE DWARF. THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
McEVOY'S GREAT PICTORIAL, MUSICAL AND NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT.
The NEW HIBERNICON, representing
A TOUR IN IRELAND.
This great work of art, painted by the celebrated
PEARSON BROTHERS,
and in connection with which several
DISTINGUISHED VOCALISTS AND INSTRUMENTALISTS WILL APPEAR.
CHAS. McEVOY, as "Barney, the Guide,"
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., first representation of a new American comedy, entitled,
"1868."

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL AS "LORLE," must be pronounced her most effective impersonation, not even excepting her "Fanchon."—*Albion.* This evening and Saturday Matinee, Wood's Museum.

SIAMESE TWINS—LAST WEEK AT WOOD'S Museum—Baby Woman, the wonder and admiration of all—Automaton Leotard, a marvel of mechanism.

BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 361 BROOME-ST.—Opening Soiree, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. F. F. LARAMEE, Manager.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st.; open day and evening; $20 per year.

PROPOSALS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
New-York, Sept. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING the following articles for the use of this Department will be received until the 12th inst.:

Three hundred (300) tons	Cannel Coal.
Seven hundred (700) tons	Furnace Coal
Two hundred (200) tons	Egg Coal.
Two hundred (200) tons	Stove Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) tons	Nut Coal.
Fifty (50) tons	Cumberland Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) cords	Pine Wood.

The Cannel Coal to be the best English; none smaller than egg size.
The Furnace Coal to be Lehigh (the particular kind of Lehigh proposed to be furnished to be stated in bid;) clean.
The Egg, Stove and Nut Coal to be the best quality of Locust Mountain; clean.
The Cumberland Coal to be of the best quality; run of the mine, for blacksmiths' purposes.
All the Coal to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton.
The Wood to be the best dry Virginia Pine.
Each and all of these articles to be as above specified, and to be delivered at such times (within one year from date of contract) and at such places (within the city,) and in such quantities as may be directed. All to be subject to inspection and rejection if not fully up to the required standard. Parties contracting will be required to give every facility to the inspectors, and to conform to such rules regarding the delivery and rendering of bills as may be prescribed. Payments will be made monthly. Proposals must be indorsed on envelope with name of parties, and be addressed to the "Committee on Supplies, Metropolitan Fire Department."
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Commissioners.
ALEXANDER SHALER, President.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. of THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette, La., (near New-Orleans.) Said fence will be 5,124 feet long; foundation blocks for the railing to be of concrete, embedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; at office of Depot Quartermaster, New-York City; at office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn., and at this office.
The ability of the builder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible parties.
No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of the Government.
Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and C. Q. M.,
Department of Louisiana.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868, for
500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
400 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*
50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels full head-lined.
Bids for Sugar to be made duty paid.
6,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, in barrels.
4,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c. the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.
The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. R. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT,
20th performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The great Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as CLOWN.
MATINEE FAIRY MARVELS, H. D.
INTREPID LEAPS, H. D.
at 1½ UPROARIOUS FUN, H. D.
GREAT DANCING, H. D.
and FINE SKATING, H. D.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, H. D.
TO-NIGHT. COMIC TRICKS. H. D.
The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALI.
THRILLING LIGHTNING BAYONET COMBAT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
FOUL PLAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced Charles Gayler's great local and sensational Drama entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.
Dramatized from his popular and highly successful novel of the same title.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
LAST NIGHTS. EIGHTH WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS. EIGHTH WEEK,
of Eugene's successful burlesque opera,
ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER.
THE GRAND TOWER, CASTLE BY MOONLIGHT,
THE MISERERE CHORUS,
nightly encored, with those great burlesque artists,
UNSWORTH AND EUGENE,
Monroe Dempster, Chas. Henry, W. P. Grier, W. Rockefeller, Eph Horn and Nelse Seymour as the Siamese Twins, Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks. In preparation—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
14th-st. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14th-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN,
OR,
THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'way
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
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LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
THE ONLY LEON AS BOULOTTE.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
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LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
LEON'S BARBER-BLU.
GRAND CHORUS, COMPANY AND ORCHESTRA.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL AS LORLE—a genuine success; increasingly crowded audiences—reconstruction of last act approved—death scene a sensation; at Wood's Museum and Theatre every evening and Saturday matinee. Secure your seats.

SIGNOR BLITZ—THE GREAT ORIGINAL,
IN HIS TEMPLE OF WONDERS,
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
MIRTH AND MYSTERY every evening at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3.
Great Demonstrations in Magic.
The Learned Canary Birds,
The Dancing Dinner Plates,
The Automaton Minstrels.
Extraordinary Scenes in Ventriloquism.
Admission, 50 cts.; Children 25 cts.; Reserved seats 75c.

NO MORE FEAR OF BEING BURIED ALIVE!—Public trial and exhibition of the "Patent Rescue Coffin" at Jones' Wood. On SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3½ P. M., the inventor, Franz Vester, will be buried alive, and resuscitate himself after a space of two hours. If raining, the trial will take place on Saturday, 19th inst.

WM. MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At the old location, corner 26th-st. and 5th-av., commencing Oct. 5.
Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., at Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 5th-av., commencing Oct. 3.
Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.
Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.
SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.
Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.
Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 Broome-st., will open TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868, for adults,
SATURDAY, Oct. 3, for children.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
Private lessons on separate hours to classes.
Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. Brookes.
Being a member of the Societe Academique de Professeurs de Dance de Paris, all new dances will be transmitted to me as soon as produced in Paris.
These elegant rooms to let for select balls and sociables.
Private lessons will also be given at Mr. Brookes' residence, No. 133 West 23d-st., which is now being fitted and furnished in elegant style expressly for that purpose.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of class. A class for gentlemen will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND GRAND, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,
Have the largest assortment of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH,
of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Madame Dubois (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

BLOOD.—MANHOOD—NOTHING SO IMPORTANT. Send two stamps for sealed 72 pages on the whole subject. Dr. WHITTIER, confidential physician, 617 St. Charles-st., St. Louis, Mo., stands preeminently above all others in his specialty. No matter who failed, state your case. Patients treated by mail in every State.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.: his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine: his powerful medicines, $5, certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it up in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(Continued from First Page.)

under military discipline and drill. They bear arms in accordance with their constitutional right to do so, a right the Executive of the State has no power to abridge, except when the State may be declared under martial law. While this habit exists and is cherished by the members of one political party; while it is a common thing for white citizens, whose political faith is opposed to the theories of the Republican Party, to appear at Republican meetings with arms, and denounce and threaten the speakers, and make otherwise offensive demonstrations; it is hardly to be expected that those who attend such meetings will hesitate to provide themselves with such means of defence as they can procure. Hence it is that what is clearly the right of the citizen, has been so grossly abused as to alarm all thinking men. The only cure for an evil of this sort is the discountenancing by the influential citizens of the neighborhood, of all interference with, or disturbance of, any political meeting; the thorough abstinence on the part of all citizens from threatening or violent denunciations of those who differ with them politically; and, what is of equal importance, the discontinuance of the habit of bearing either concealed or open weapons by every respectable man—a habit only proper to a state of society without civil government. The "petition and remonstrance" would leave it to be implied that only the blacks of your community were armed, while it is notorious that there are quite as many, and probably more, white men armed than blacks, and that their arms are of a superior degree of efficiency. It is not believed that either whites or blacks are at present in "armed organizations."

The investigation failed to justify the statement that any armed organization of blacks were preparing to assault the jail and release prisoners. No attempt to do so was made, all such purpose was entirely disavowed; and, whatever some foolish persons may have idly said to indicate such a purpose, would not have attracted notice, or had the slightest significance, in ordinary times. It is, however, evident that one BATES has done various acts, and uttered many words calculated to inflame the ignorant and deceive the unwary; and that his language and conduct have, without conflicting with any positive law of the State, been such as all good citizens must condemn. They were most positively condemned and censured by the Executive.

The meeting which was proposed by the blacks on Saturday, the 1st day of August, was not held. Directions were given from the Executive that it should not be held, or rather advice to that effect was given, for he had no power to command in the premises. His advice was followed. The meeting was postponed. The colored men were assured by prominent white men that they would not be disturbed in their next meeting, and they attended it unarmed. At this meeting it is alleged that white men on horseback and armed, appeared, and annoyed and disturbed the speakers and the audience by threats, denunciations and other offensive demonstrations. This was a violation of the compact into which the colored men had entered with their white fellow-citizens. It is not strange that the colored men again armed themselves. It was hardly to be expected that they would do otherwise. It was subsequently to this disturbance of the meeting of the colored citizens that the collision occurred at Sumter Depot. That collision is now in process of investigation. As before, each party accused the other of bringing it on. The officers of the law will be advised to perform their whole duty in the premises, and whoever shall be found guilty shall surely be punished if it is in the power of the Executive to effect that purpose.

I am requested "to maintain the public peace, and to secure to persons of all classes and races, life, liberty and property, free from attempted intimidation by armed bands of lawless ruffians."

I shall certainly use all my power in the direction indicated, and that I may the more efficiently secure the desired objects, I call upon all persons to pay that respect to the officers of the State Government which their position entitles them to demand. I call upon all citizens who claim protection from the State Government to abstain from using the influence they possess to detract from and nullify the authority and validity of that Government. A large part of the white citizens of the State industriously instil into the minds of each other the dangerous and false doctrine that the Government of this State *de facto*, is not the Government *de jure*, and that its laws are no laws, and its commands no commands. This is not merely a misrepresentation, but one of the most dangerous kind. It says to the ignorant and misguided that a state of anarchy exists in the State, and that they may, with impunity, commit any, however wicked, deed. The enunciation of this false doctrine, by leading white citizens, has been already productive of the most serious evils, and must end in ruin to the whole community unless men's minds are disabused. The men who instigated secession were enemies to public prosperity. Their counsel was poisonous to the interests of the country. The people, however, accepted it, and the devastations of war, with all its horrors and miseries, were the result. The men who are preaching the doctrine that the State has no legal Government to-day, are equally enemies. Their counsels are equally poisonous. God grant they may not be able again to lead our people astray.

Gentlemen, the most effective means of restoring your community to peace and good order is to give freely to every man the right to speak his own political convictions; to avoid threatening colored men or white men with punishment if they vote one way or another; to report every case of violation of law to the proper Magistrate; to give prompt aid to every officer of the law when such aid is required; to show by word and act that you recognize and respect, as the Government of South Carolina, that Government whose executive head you have now addressed, and whose Legislative Assembly now sits in Columbia, and that you will so continue to recognize and respect it until, by lawful and regular means, it is changed.

Your petition and remonstrance is addressed, first, to the Governor of South Carolina; second, to the President of the United States. It cannot be overlooked that in making this appeal to the President of the United States you have yourselves, I hope unintentionally, implied that you have not that confidence in the intentions of the Executive of this State to secure the ends of good government, which should possess the minds of loyal citizens unless unquestionable evidence has been exhibited of the absence of such intentions. Certainly, this is calculated, whether intended or not, to convey to the public a doubt of the fidelity of the Executive; a doubt, the expression of which is inconsistent with the proper relations between that officer and the people. Such an expression, in itself, is one of the means by which the power of the State Government is crippled in its efforts to secure law and order. I shall leave no effort untried to maintain the peace. I shall omit no effort to bring to justice all offenders against the laws. I shall make no political opinions a palliation for violation of law. I shall countenance no armed organizations, unauthorized by law, but shall do all in my power to break them up where they exist. But I shall remember that my power is limited; that it is only within the sphere laid down by the Constitution and the laws that I must act. Whatever is proper, lawful and right for me to do to maintain peace, secure life, liberty and property from the rude assaults of ruffians of either race, and generally promote the public welfare, will be promptly done.

A copy of this communication has been sent to his Excellency the President of the United States for his information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your servant,
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

A Democratic Outrage in New-Haven—Savage Attack on the Boys in Blue—One Man Fatally Injured—Many Others Wounded.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier, Sept. 10.

Last evening, soon after 7 o'clock, the First Company of the Boys in Blue of this city moved from their headquarters, and forming in procession, to the number of about one hundred, proceeded in peaceable march, headed by a drum corps, through Grand-street, on their way to Fair Haven, to attend a meeting at Hemingway's Hall, on the east side, where a company of Boys in Blue was to be organized. Upon reaching Olive-street they were received with hootings, groans and furious yells by a crowd of Democratic roughs, who attacked the rear of the column and wrenched the torches from some of the company. They pursued their march till near the Catholic Church, when a terrible onset was made on the procession, and brickbats, stones and other missiles were hurled furiously into the peaceable and inoffensive procession. Several were immediately knocked senseless, and the whole column was thrown into confusion; the torches were wrested from the hands of many of the men, and a frightful scene of violence and bloodshed was inaugurated. Father HART, near whose residence the worst of the attack was made, appeared promptly on the spot, and used his influence and authority to quiet the confusion and calm the angry mob. He was partially successful, and about fifty of the Boys in Blue managed to get out of the *mêlée* and reach Fair Haven. We are unable to state the entire casualties, but so far as we have learned they are these:

WM. BRADBURY, Jr., of No. 452 State-street, was hit by a stone, and his head was cut open, making an ugly wound. GEORGE GRAY, son of WM. GRAY, No. 73 Gilbert-street, received a compound fracture of the skull from a brickbat, and was, it is feared, fatally injured. He was taken home insensible. An elderly man, name not ascertained, was struck by a missile, or weapon of some kind, and received a severe cut on the head. J. PECK, a young man, was also struck and his hand split open. A youth, name unknown at present writing, was struck on the left jaw, which was badly broken. Many others received less serious injuries.

That the attack was entirely unprovoked is, we believe, undeniable; that it was premeditated, appears to be proven from the fact that many of the missiles were thrown, as we are credibly informed, from the windows of houses along the line of the march and especially at the scene of the fiercest attack.

Exciting Reports from New-Orleans—A Massacre of Union Men Threatened.

From the Philadelphia Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There is intense excitement consequent on the proposed grand torchlight procession of the Republican Party on Saturday. For the past week the Democratic Press, by persistent malicious misrepresentations, have been engaged in arousing the worst passions of the rebels. The *Republican* states that all the Democratic Clubs are ordered to assemble in their club-rooms armed, and the fire companies at their engine-houses, and that signals for a concert of action have been agreed on. All of this viewed, by the experience of the 30th of July, 1866, simply means an attempted wholesale massacre of Union men, especially the leaders, who are marked. The *Republican*, therefore, reluctantly advises a postponement of the procession, while leading Republicans think that if they yield to these menaces they will be unable to have meetings or processions, or even vote the Republican ticket. It is also known that numbers of armed rebels have arrived and are coming from the country, and that Democratic Clubs are armories stocked with arms, ammunition and hand-grenades.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

They have a Democratic paper at Augusta, the capital of Maine, edited, we think, by the Democratic candidate for Governor. In its last issue it says: "The annual election in Vermont occurred on Tuesday. The telegraph is slow in giving the returns. Enough is already in, however, to indicate that the relative increase in the votes of the two parties is in favor of the Democracy. The Radical telegraphic dispatches of course greatly exaggerate, for the purpose of influencing the votes in this State. It will be some weeks before we shall get a full, correct report." Take some weeks to hear from Vermont!

At a Democratic meeting in Bangor, Me., a few nights since, MARCELLUS EMERY was introduced, and said that as he is a member of the Democratic State Committee, they would probably want to know how the canvass stood, and he "would assure them that the Republican Party were not to meet the divided and disorganized Democratic Party of the past sixteen years, but a party organized in every school district that would contest them toe to toe and face to face, and that the Republicans would not have a majority of twenty-five thousand nor twenty thousand." He did not state what he thought the Republican majority will be.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives an encouraging view of the prospects of the Republicans in Missouri. It thinks the State as safe as Massachusetts for GRANT and COLFAX, and says if the Republicans in strong counties do their best they ought to have 30,000 majority. It further says: "Five Congressional Districts are beyond doubt, while four are so close that a few votes may determine the result. We may carry every one of them, if from now until November our friends do their utmost. And with that sort of work we can roll up such a majority against BLAIR and counter-revolution as will consign that pestilent demagogue to oblivion."

Mr. C. W. WOOLLEY, in a note to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "I am not engaged in the distillation, rectification or preparation of spirits, and it is not my intention to become so. I have recommended no one to Mr. ROLLINS for appointment to office or for favorable consideration during the present year. Mr. ROLLINS is a gentleman of integrity, and as such has had my support with the President and with all others whose influence I thought could be of service to him."

Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND spoke in Lansingburg on Tuesday night, and the staunch old veteran was most enthusiastically received and attentively heard by the consistent, thinking men who will vote right in November. He spoke an hour and a half, and in a clear and able manner presented the great financial questions involved in the present contest.

S. S. COX will not remain in Maine to hear the returns and join in the congratulations of the victory. He leaves that duty to Gens. SICKLES and HAWLEY, Senators CONNESS and WILSON, Hon. R. G. INGERSOLL, Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, and all the other Republican orators who have been stumping the State. Mr. COX is announced to speak in Boston to-night.

The Democrats of Thomas County, Ga., have resolved that they "oppose unjust taxation, Congressional usurpation, the Bureau and Reconstruction acts, and all the infamous acts of the Radical Party." They further resolved that they hail "as men and brethren all men who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them."

The voters in the several towns in Maine will be called on to vote "Yes" or "No" on the question of amending the State Constitution, on the 14th, allowing the State to assume the war debt of the towns, in the aggregate sum not to exceed $3,500,000. A separate ballot box will be provided for the votes on this amendment.

The Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming, at their Convention, held at Batavia on the 8th inst., nominated on the first ballot Hon. JOHN FISHER, of Batavia, as their candidate for Representative in Congress.

Delaware has an election for Inspectors, Assessors and other minor officers, on the first Tuesday in October. It is usually styled the little election, and the result is regarded as indicating the way the State will go in November. Both parties will therefore, this year, seek to poll a full vote.

The Irish citizens of Troy have organized a Grant Club, officered by men of character and influence. They have invited Senator CONNESS, of California, and DAVID BELL, of the New-York *Irish Republic*, to deliver addresses at an early date.

Hon. MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, ex-member of Congress from New-Hampshire, was nominated at Manchester, on the 9th, as Republican candidate for Elector from the Third District.

Hon. PETER HARVEY, of Boston, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Massachusetts Fourth District, and EDWIN C. BARNES the candidate for Elector.

At a Democratic meeting in Buffalo the band appropriately gave "Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die."

The Rhode Island Republicans are to hold a grand ratification meeting in Providence to-night.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Organization of a Grant and Colfax Club.

The Nineteenth Ward Republicans assembled, on Thursday evening, at the wigwam, corner of Bedford-avenue and Clymer-street, Brooklyn, E. D., organized a Grant and Colfax Club and elected the following officers: SAMUEL HIGGINBOTHAM, President; WATSON SANFORD, First Vice-President; DANIEL GODWIN, Treasurer; T. N. BURTES, Recording Secretary; LOUIS T. SNOW, Corresponding Secretary.

Organization of the Boys in Blue.

The Marshals of the Boys in Blue of the various Congressional Districts of this City, recently elected under directions from the State Central Committee, met this afternoon at the Astor House, and organized by the election of Major WILLARD BULLARD as Chairman, and Capt. WILSON BERRYMAN as Secretary. Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM was unanimously elected Grand Marshal of the City, and all the necessary details of the organization of the "Boys in Blue" were completed.

First Assembly District "Original" Grant Club.

On Thursday evening the original Grant Club met at their rooms, No. 141 Hudson-street, Hotel de Italia, THOMAS PUTWATER, Esq., presiding. Regardless of the rain, the members rallied in large numbers, and the meeting was interesting and spirited.

Able and eloquent speeches were delivered by Mr. D. McFARLAND and SEYMOUR E. SMITH, of Delaware County, which were received with rounds of applause. This Club is in fine working order, and will soon show its hand in the campaign. Being the first Grant Club started in the United States, the members enrolled are resolved that it shall maintain with dignity the head of the heroic column until GRANT, crowned with the garlands of victory, shall enter the White House.

Fourth Assembly District.

The Grant and Colfax Club of this district held a meeting last evening at No. 21 Avenue D. The President, Mr. ARCHIBALD, introduced Mr. GEO. A. EVERETT, of Ohio, who spoke at some length on the issues of the day, reviewing the course taken by Congress and President JOHNSON, and advocating the payment of the national debt in coin as the only honest, and consequently the only safe policy. Mr. EVERETT also spoke of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution, and showed what rights and powers it really conferred on the colored man.

After a few remarks from other speakers, a number of new members signed the rolls, and the meeting then adjourned.

Eighth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

A grand mass meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District was held last evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street. Sultry as the night was, the large hall was filled to overflowing, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. The occasion was to some extent held in commemoration of the union of the Radical and Conservative Grant and Colfax Clubs of the district. All the factions of the Republican Party in the district are united, and are working together harmoniously and heartily for the Republican ticket.

Mr. BENJAMIN T. SHAFFER presided, and, after a brief speech, introduced Mr. HENRY SMITH, who made a stirring address.

Dr. FREDERICK SCHULTZ next made an eloquent speech. He urged all to support the Republican ticket, and closed amid loud applause. Stirring addresses were made also by Mr. CHARLES SPENCER and others, and the meeting adjourned.

Ninth District Grant and Colfax Club.

Last evening the Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a mass meeting at the Bleecker Buildings. A band of music was in attendance, and at intervals enlivened the proceedings with patriotic music.

The first speaker introduced was Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who proceeded at the outset to review the policy of finance proposed to be pursued by the Democratic leaders in the event of their party coming into power. The refusal to pay the interest of the national bonds in gold, he argued, would ruin not only those who held these bonds, but the holders, too, of other securities. That such a policy was unpopular with the masses had been fully demonstrated. It could not be possible that New-York would give a majority vote for men for President and Vice-President who advocated the infamous doctrine of depreciating the national currency and destroying the national credit. The speaker next alluded to the reconstruction measures passed by Congress, and spoke of the leniency extended to the rebel States by the late President LINCOLN. [At this juncture Mr. GREELEY was interrupted by the entrance into the hall of the Ninth District Grant and Colfax Club, who were received with repeated cheers.] Continuing, the speaker glanced briefly at the early life of Gen. GRANT; also called attention to his brilliant military record. He concluded by remarking that as GRANT had compelled the rebels to surrender in the field, so would he in this campaign gain a complete victory over his opponent.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUCEY was next introduced. He said that he had taken pains to inquire concerning the amount of deposits in the savings banks in this City and Brooklyn, and learned that the $47,000,000 in Government bonds held by these banks were deposited by about 400,000 people, the majority of whom were in ordinary circumstances of life. And these were the people, he said, whom the Democrats called the "bloated bondholders." Mr. TOUCEY then referred to the distress which the late war had created, and said that the large number of empty sleeves seen in our midst was attributable to the evil policy of SEYMOUR and BLAIR and their adherents.

SILAS B. DUTCHER, Dr. J. D. MOORE and others followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

A regular weekly meeting of the "Boys in Blue" of the Thirteenth Assembly District was held last evening in the hall No. 161 Eighth-avenue, the President, NOBLE McDONALD, being in the chair. It was announced that the uniforms would be ready on Monday, and the members were notified to be in attendance, uniformed, Thursday, the 17th inst., evening, at 7:30 o'clock, to attend the mass meeting at Cooper Institute. Stirring addresses were then made by Col. T. B. MORGAN and Major POULE, and the Club adjourned.

Seventeenth District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club.

This Club has been organized three weeks, and meets every Friday evening at the new Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Its President is Lieut. SAMUEL MINNES; the Vice-Presidents, Capt. ALEX. GRAHAM and Lieut. GEO. W. CREGIER; Secretaries, GEO. F. FINLEY and A. B. WINANT; Treasurer, J. O. MILLER, and Sergeant-at-Arms, W. H. ROSS. The Club has a long roll of members. The chief business of last night was to arrange for the parade to the Cooper Institute next Thursday evening, when a grand mass meeting of all the Boys in Blue Clubs in the City will take place. The Club will wear the uniform prescribed for all the others by the State Central Committee at its meeting last Wednesday at the Astor House—a blue oil-cloth cap and cape.

Democratic Mass Meeting and Banner Raising at Greenpoint.

The Democrats of Greenpoint, last evening, raised a large banner, containing the names of the national and State candidates, and held a large mass meeting, at the intersection of Greenpoint-avenue and Franklin-street. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Stephen J. Calahan, John G. Schumaker and Assemblyman Keady. The meeting, which was presided over by Hon. DEWITT C. TOWER, adjourned at a late hour.

BILLIARDS.

Match Game Between John Deery and Monsieur Rudolphe.

Decidedly the finest display of French billiards ever witnessed in this vicinity was made last night at CHRIS. O'CONNOR's establishment on Union-square. JOHN DEERY having on Thursday night badly beaten Mons. RUDOLPHE in an exhibition game, a match for $100 a side was made between the two. The terms stipulated a three-ball game of 150 points on a second-sized carom table. The contest took place in the private room, about one hundred and fifty prominent amateurs and professionals being present. Neither contestant seemed to lack confidence, and just prior to opening the game, both made side wagers to the amount of $100. The lead was won by RUDOLPHE, who, however, failed to score. DEERY, following in turn, made six consecutive caroms. This advantage he maintained until the eleventh inning, his total being 24 and RUDOLPHE's 16. Here the latter, playing splendidly, made a run of 18, and thus secured a lead of 10. At the end of the nineteenth inning, when RUDOLPHE was 55 and DEERY 62, the latter made a very injudicious play, which, more than anything else, contributed to his defeat. Risking a miss-cue, and overlooking the certainty, in case of a miss, of "setting up" the balls for his antagonist, he attempted a *massé* shot. As was feared, he made a miscue, and off the balls thus left him RUDOLPHE scored 30. On top of this, in the very next inning, he piled 23, making his total 108 to DEERY's 66. The game was now virtually ended; for, although DEERY kept heart, and made, among other excellent runs, two of 12 and one of 6, he was unable to gain upon the skillful Frenchman, who at the thirtieth innings was declared winner by 50 points. By the score, given below, it will be seen that RUDOLPHE made the extraordinary average (for a match-game for money) of 5 points to the run. DEERY averaged nearly 3½.

RUDOLPHE—0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 8, 5, 0, 18, 1, 1, 0, 0, 12, 2, 0, 2, 3, 30, 23, 0, 0, 4, 3, 30, 0, 4, 1; total, 150.

DEERY—6, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 3, 6, 1, 2, 9, 13, 1, 2, 1, 4, 12, 0, 1, 6, 1, 2, 0, 12; total, 100.

The Buchignani-Eaton Case—Revival of an Old Story—Interesting Particulars and Further Developments.

This case has unfortunately once more been brought before the public, as the abandoned wife, notwithstanding her horror of further publicity, was obliged to sue her betrayer in order to obtain the mere necessaries of life. It appears that Mrs. EATON heard the other day that BUCHIGNANI was in New-York, where he had come in order to receive some $15,000 due to him. She immediately procured a warrant for his arrest on the charge of abandonment, and Sergt. BURDEN brought the unwilling captive to the presence of his wronged wife. The interview between them was very short and decisive, as Mrs. EATON determined to make the wretch who had ruined all her future hopes of happiness in this life pay the penalty of his crimes. The following morning he was brought up before Justice LEDWITH, where he admitted all the charges that were brought against him, but alleged that he had no money, and so consequently he could pay no alimony. Justice LEDWITH then informed him that the sentence of the Court was for him to pay his wife $10 per week for one year. This he refused to do, and was immediately consigned to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. He afterward, in conjunction with one SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, gave bail to the amount of $500 that he would regularly pay the required $10 per week, and was released from confinement. This ANTONIO BUCHIGNANI, from the following sketch of his connection with Mrs. EATON, appears to be a scoundrel of the very blackest character, and has acted during the past twelve years with the most consummate premeditation in all his villainous plots, which all aimed at the same end—to obtain entire possession of Mrs. EATON's fortune.

Mrs. EATON's maiden name was Miss MARGARET O'NEIL, and she was well known in Washington during the administration of Gen. JACKSON as a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments. The story of Gen. JACKSON's admiration for the lady who was then Mrs. EATON, and of the scandal to which it gave rise, ending in a Cabinet quarrel, which blasted the future political prospects of JOHN C. CALHOUN, is well known to most readers, and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that about twelve years ago ANTONIO BUCHIGNANI came to Washington, and engaged a hall opposite Mrs. EATON's residence, where he commenced giving lessons in the art of dancing. At this time Mrs. EATON was very well to do in the world, and owned property in Washington worth about $60,000. Her three grandchildren lived with her. Mrs. EATON was a woman passed the meridian of life, but who was full of charity to her neighbors, and out of compassion to the young ANTONIO, she took her grandchildren to his school to be taught dancing! ANTONIO appears to have been a man of the most engaging manners, and before long all her grandchildren were devotedly attached to him—so much so, that to please them she used to ask him sometimes to dinner, where his quiet and modest demeanor attracted the attention of her old mother, who was stopping with her. Finally, her grandson came to her one day and said, "Why do you not ask ANTONIO to live with us altogether? He is alone in a strange country, without friends, and we all like him so much." After some consideration Mrs. EATON granted their request, as, from letters which ANTONIO had shown her, and which she now believes to have been forged, the young Italian was made out to be of noble birth, and affianced to a Countess. During the first three months of ANTONIO's residence with the EATON family, he was a perfect paragon of good behavior and modesty, in fact he carried his hypocricies to such an extent that it was painful to live in the house with him. He used every means of ingratiating himself with Mrs. EATON, and used to be devoted in his attentions to her mother, who believed that there was not another man in the world to be compared to him. One of the instances of his trickery is worthy of mention in this narrative. One day Mrs. EATON started off with her grandchildren to pay a visit to the cemetery where a beloved daughter had been buried. ANTONIO asked her permission to allow him to accompany them, which she readily granted, as she had a very high opinion of him, but nothing akin to love. When they arrived at the cemetery she went into the keeper's house to get a watering-pot and when she came out she missed ANTONIO, but afterward found him at her daughter's grave with his hat off, as if bent in prayer. She was very much struck with his supposed devotion, and it made a great impression on her. Another time, when he was walking with Mrs. EATON, they passed a herd of cows, of which she always had an instinctive dread, and casually mentioned the fact to ANTONIO, who immediately replied, "Fear nothing while with me; I will guard you as my life." This was the first instance in which he gave any sign of affection for her. Shortly after, he proposed to her in a very humble manner, alleging that he would make a good guardian to her grandchildren, and manage her property with discretion and judgment. She was married, much to the delight of her mother, who believed ANTONIO to be everything that was good, and who afterward drew her last breath in his arms. At the time of her marriage many of her friends were much annoyed, but after a year had gone by and ANTONIO had shown himself to be a model husband, they relented and he was received into society. His good qualities were the theme of every tongue, and finally President LINCOLN appointed him as Secretary of Legation at Naples. This position did not suit, so he was afterward appointed Librarian, with a good salary. For five years their life was extremely happy, till Mrs. EATON noticed a great fondness for ANTONIO on the part of her grand-daughter EMILY, but he used apparently to treat her with the utmost coldness. Her first insight into his true character was after they had been married six years. One morning, on going to the door, she found two policemen there, who asked her if she had lost any of her plate; she replied that she did not think so, but she would go and see. On looking in the plate basket she discovered that $700 worth had disappeared. She returned to the officers and met ANTONIO in the passage, who told her to say nothing, as he would explain all. The officers consequently went away, and she, accompanied by ANTONIO, who confessed the theft, went down to the Police Office. The plate was all lying on the table, and poor Mrs. EATON, with a woman's weakness, told the officers she had given ANTONIO orders to sell the plate, and thus screened the offender from the justice of the law. These thefts he kept up from time to time, notwithstanding he had as much money as he wanted. About this time ANTONIO received a letter from a friend of his in New-York, named DURAND, who wrote telling him to come to the City, where, if he embarked some of his wife's capital in business, he could make an income of $20,000 per annum. Deluded by these hopes of increased fortune, Mrs. EATON removed to New-York and took up her residence at Grammercy Park. Previous to their departure from Washington she had given ANTONIO the fee simple of a house worth $14,000. After they had been a short time in New-York, she gave ANTONIO $20,000 to commence business with, but it did not appear to suit him, as he grumbled a good deal about the work. At this juncture the strange conduct of her grand-daughter EMILY puzzled her considerably, as she would not speak to her and seemed wrapped up in the fascinating ANTONIO, who used outwardly to treat her very coldly. At last one day ANTONIO told Mrs. EATON that he must have all her property or he would leave her and go to Europe. She did not believe the threat, but when she got a letter from him dated on board the steamer, she got frightened and went down to see him, agreeing to give him half the property if he would remain. He appeared to be satisfied, and returned with her, but next day she got a letter from him saying he had started. She went down and saw his friend DURAND, who told her that if she would sign over all the property ANTONIO would return. She agreed to do this, and, accompanied by DURAND, went to Washington, and twelve hours afterward she was virtually penniless. She gave the deeds to DURAND, who gave her his word of honor to return them before ANTONIO returned, so that she might have the pleasure of giving them over in person. Just before his return she went down to get the deeds, and found that DURAND had already sent them to Europe, which opened her eyes to the trickery of which she had been the victim. During ANTONIO's absence her grand-daughter was very ill with what she supposed was consumption, but which she afterward found out to be of a more interesting character. The *denouement* of the drama is worthy of the heartless villain who played the leading part. Shortly after his return he went to Washington to sell the property, and returned soon afterward, leaving his trunk behind, and saying he had to return to finish his business. On the same day her grand-daughter EMILY packed up her things and said she was going to stop at her cousin's at Rahway. That night ANTONIO remained away, but returned in the morning, making some excuse for his absence, and after stopping for about an hour, left his benefactress to lead a life of infamy with her grand-daughter. Mrs. EATON did not see him till the other day, when she caused his arrest. She says she is willing to give him a divorce, so that he may give her grand-daughter an honest name, and try and live respectably and atone for his past misdeeds. During his absence Mrs. EATON has been supported by her grandson, who holds a position in the Custom-house.

Reconsecration of the Temple Mischkan Israel.

The Jewish Synagogue of Mischkan Israel is a granite building on Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. As its congregation have built the magnificent Temple Emmanuel, and began their worship there yesterday, they consequently relinquished their old synagogue, and it was again dedicated yesterday by a small congregation, which have hitherto worshiped in a hall on the corner of Grand and Allen streets.

There is little that is attractive to the eye in Jewish ceremonies. The three rabbis in the present instance wore black caps and robes, with a *shalis*, or yellow scarf, upon their shoulders, and were sufficiently picturesque, but their more numerous companions, the board of trustees, were in plain black suits with uncomely modern hats. These latter bore the sacred writings in manuscript in urn-shaped vessels, bedecked with flowers. The procession entered from the outside, first knocking loudly at the door. The Cantor at their head said "Open to me the gates of the pious!" To this the choir, with a fine burst, replied: "These are the gates of the everlasting!" The procession then entered, and the congregation rose. The hymn, "How lovely are Thy gates, O Lord!" was then sung, and during its continuance the sanctuary was opened. At the close of the hymn Rev. H. WASSERMAN delivered a prayer in German. The Cantor, Rev. EMIL A. HALFY, then chanted the twenty-fourth psalm in Hebrew, after which the Taura, or sacred writings, were deposited in the sanctuary, and the congregation sat.

Then followed a sermon by the Rev. Dr. HUEBACH, closed by a hallelujah of the choir.

After the dedication, the regular Friday sunset service began.

Destructive Fire—Burning of Phelan & Callender's Billiard Table Factory.

At 12:45 o'clock this morning, Officer HOUGHTON, of the Twenty-second Precinct, discovered fire on the first floor and about the centre of the billiard table manufactory of PHELAN & COLLENDER, a five-story brick building running through from Thirty-sixth-street to Thirty-seventh-street on Tenth-avenue. The alarm was at once given and the engines were speedily at work, but the inflammable nature of the contents of the building gave the fire such headway that the flames mounted steadily, despite all efforts of the firemen, and by 2 o'clock had reached the roof, but had not spread to any great extent laterally. The entire building, however, was flooded with water and filled with smoke, the latter seriously retarding the firemen in their work, and disabling some of them. Among these was District-Engineer RHODES, who was borne out of the building in an insensible condition.

There was in the building four hundred finished billiard tables and the materials for as many more. These are all very costly, and as at 2:30 o'clock this morning the fire was still unsubdued, and threatened the destruction of the entire building, with all of its contents, it is estimated that the loss cannot fall below $150,000. The establishment is said to be fully insured, but owing to the lateness of the hour the companies having risks could not be ascertained. One of the most calamitous for it is connected with the event is that some three hundred workmen will be thrown out of employment. Nothing could be learned as to the origin of the fire.

The building was erected in 1866, and was specially designed for the purpose for which it was used and for which it was admirably adapted.

Base-Ball Riot at Newark—The Atlantic-Irvington Game.

The game yesterday between these Clubs resulted in totals of 13 and 6, in favor of the Atlantics. To the disgrace of the party following the Irvington Club, for the third time a brutal attack was made on the visiting Club and their friends on the way home. In the horse cars leading from Irvington to Newark, a party of roughs attacked and beat several Brooklyn men severely, among them Mr. BULKLEY (late Member of Assembly from Kings County,) and a Mr. McGONIGLE, the latter almost to death. Branches of trees, knives and fence-rails were used, and a determination was expressed to kill every one hailing from Brooklyn or New-York. The cars were stopped three times, and the onslaught as often made. Owing to the respectability of the visitors, but little defence was offered, and the roughs had things their own way. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the ringleaders.

The Workingmen's Union.

The Union held a special meeting last evening, at the hall, No. 267 Bowery. The President, WM. J. JESSUP, occupied the chair. Several new delegates presented their credentials, and were accepted. The matter of arranging for the reception of delegates from abroad to the National Labor Congress, which is to meet on the 21st inst., in Germania Hall, was then taken up, and various committees appointed, with authority to provide for the occasion. The Committee of Arrangements were authorized to procure a banner, with suitable motto thereon, to suspend across the Bowery, opposite Germania Hall, during the session of the Congress.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.—The Fall trade sale of books was continued at Clinton Hall yesterday, with a somewhat larger attendance than on the first day. The sale in the morning opened with the invoice of HURD & HOUGHTON, which met with rapid sale at good prices. Next came the invoices of A. W. BENNETT of London, GEO. R. MOONEY, D. G. FRANCIS and A. F. GRAVES, of Boston. The London invoice brought high prices. In the afternoon the sale comprised the invoices of JNO. R. & HENRY S. ALLEN, CHAPMAN & HALL, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., DERBY & MILLER, BERNARD QUARITCH, of London, and others. There were many rare and costly books disposed of, and generally at fair prices. The sale will be resumed this morning.

SCOTIA DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Scotia Division meet every Friday evening, corner Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, but have a public meeting at Continental Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, once a month during the cool months. Last night they held the first of their Winter series. A good audience was in attendance, including many ladies. Mr. JOHN McKECHNIE, the President, was in the chair. Speeches were made by Messrs. BEALE and CLARK, and by Capt. DE CAMP. Messrs. CARR and BAQULEY sang temperance songs. The assemblage seemed much to enjoy the entertainment, notwithstanding the heat.

ARREST OF THIEVES.—On the 1st of August last a dwarf named AMADEE FISCO gained admission with false keys to the room of DRON VASSELL, No. 24 Sullivan-street, and stole a watch and chain valued at $300. Being arrested by Detective STRAUSS, of the Central Police Office, he admitted his guilt, and implicated a young Pole named ALFRED GOLMER, whom he said had purchased the pawn-tickets. The latter, after a long search, was found and arrested by Detective STRAUSS last evening, and upon his person a large number of pawn-tickets were found, which are supposed to represent stolen property. Both prisoners are locked up at the Central Police Station to await an arraignment at the Tombs Police Court.

A BULLOCK ON THE RAMPAGE.—Yesterday afternoon the lower part of the City was thrown into a state of great excitement by the antics of an excited bullock, which started from the Battery and rushed up West-street without paying any attention to the comfort or safety of the pedestrians. So far as has been ascertained, he did no damage to any one except BRIDGET DEMPSEY, who keeps an apple-stand at Pier No. 18 North River. The bullock attacked her violently, but inflicted only slight injuries, and the animal himself came to grief in an attack on the apple-stand by knocking himself overboard. He was hauled out by Officer KOEMER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and tied up to await an owner.

THE JEFFERDS MURDER.—The trial of BURNS, alias "Brickley," and WHITTINGTON, for the murder of CHAS. M. JEFFERDS, in the Sing Sing State Prison, will be commenced before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, on Monday morning, the 28th inst. Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND, who successfully defended MARGARET WELCH, for the killing of Police Officer MCCHESNEY, has been retained as counsel for the prisoners. The singular character of the surroundings of this case invests it with unusual interest to the public, and the trial will, no doubt, be largely attended.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron de Rivera and Marquis d'Chambreux, of France, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts; A. J. Holman, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Gen. G. B. Paul, U. S. A., and Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. H. Hilliard, of Georgia, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Admiral Smith, U. S. N., is at the Astor House. Gen. Dyer, of Washington, and Gen. Rodman, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ALLEGED CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN HARTWICK was found at No. 96 Greenwich-street, sick with what was said to be yellow fever. The man said he had been put on shore from the schooner *Smith*, now lying in the stream, and lately arrived from Charleston, South Carolina. The sick man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Board of Health officials were at once notified in order that the house where he was found might be immediately disinfected.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—JOHN MOET, a German, who was employed as a driver in CLASSEN's brewery, in Forty-seventh-street, near First-avenue, was kicked last evening by one of the horses in the stable attached to the brewery. He was apparently very seriously injured, and his friends started to take him to St. Luke's Hospital, but he died before they reached that institution. The body was left at the Hospital and the Coroner was notified.

FIRE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—A fire occurred in the workshop of the Western Union Telegraph Company, foot of South Eighth-street, Eastern District, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and material worth $5,000 was destroyed, on which there was no insurance. The building was owned by the Brooklyn Ferry Company, and damaged $800.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—5 P. M.
Consols close at 94 for both money and account.
Five-twenties.......72
Illinois Shares dull at.......96¾
Erie Railway Shares.......30¾

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 11—5 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed flat at a decline of ⅛d. The following are the authorized closing quotations:
Middling Uplands.......10⅝d.
Middling Orleans.......10⅞d.
The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—No change to report.
PROVISIONS—Cheese has declined 1s., closing at 58s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—5 P. M.
Tallow 3d. lower; American, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt.
Linseeds lower; Oil, £31; Cakes, £11 15s.@£12 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, Sept. 11.
Petroleum lower; Refined White was last quoted at 48 francs 50 centimes.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 94 for money and 94⅛ for the account. American Securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenty Bonds.......72¼
Erie Railway Shares.......30¾
Illinois Centrals.......91

FRANKFORT, Friday, Sept. 11.
United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 11—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The total sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, of which 16,000 were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard is estimated at 480,000 bales, of which 162,000 are from America.
The market this morning opens steady at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands.......10¾d.
Middling Orleans.......10⅞d.
The sales of the day will probably foot up 10,000 bales.
Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—11:15 A. M.
Sugar is quiet at previous prices. The other articles in the list are unchanged.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 11.
The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 12,000,000 francs since last week.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—1:20 P. M.
United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined ¼, and are now quoted at 72.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 11—1:20 P. M.
COTTON—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. The total stock of cotton afloat bound to this port is estimated at 679,000 bales, of which only 2,500 are from the United States.
PROVISIONS—Pork has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 83s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 73s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—2:30 P. M.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares, 38.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 11—2:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market is easier.
TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat heavy, and has declined to 12s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats have declined to 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Flour has declined 6d., the last sales being made at 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 35s. 9d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 11—2:30 P. M.
Tallow flat and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Sept. 11—Evening.
United States Bonds 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 11—Evening.
The Bourse is heavy; Rentes, 70f. 25c.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 11.
The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: The Sugar market is quiet at 7¾@8 reals ℔ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Lard is firm at 19¾c.@20c. ℔ lb. for tierce, and 21¾c.@22c. in 25 lb. tins; Flour is firm at $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; Hams, 20c. ℔ lb. for common salted, and 24c. for sugar cured: Lumber, $25@$27 ℔ 1,000 feet for white pine, and $25@$28 for pitch pine. Exchange on London 15½@16¼ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, sixty days, sight, in currency, 27@26 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, 4@5 ℔ cent. premium; in gold, short sight, 5@6 ℔ cent. premium. All other quotations unchanged. The steamship *Juniata* sailed to-day for Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 11.
FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales 2,600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 70; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 75, and 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 85. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1, at $1 18. OATS nominal at 68c. BARLEY unchanged; sales 13,500 bushels prime Canada at $1 70@$1 71, and 10,200 bushels Toronto on private terms. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Barley, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—20,000 bushels Wheat, 19,400 bushels Corn, 13,500 bushels Barley, 189,500 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—26,200 bushels Wheat, 16,300 bushels Corn, 19,700 bushels Barley, 22,000 bushels Flax Seed, 1,443,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 11.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Flour, 7,000 bbls.; SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 175,000 bushels; Oats, 123,000 bushels. FREIGHTS weaker; Wheat, 16½c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9½c.@10c. to New-York. FLOUR—City ground Spring dull and declined 25c. WHEAT—No 2 Chicago Spring sold at $1 68; buyers offer about $1 65; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 83; 3,400 bushels White Michigan at $2 25; 2,400 bushels Red Wabash at $2. CORN inactive; sales 16,000 bushels Western No. 1 at $1 09, closing buyers offering $1 08. OATS steady at outside price; sales 28,000 bushels at 62½c.; 29,000 bushels at 63c., and 25,000 bushels, seller's option, September, at 62c.@62½c. RYE nominal at $1 35. BARLEY dull; held at $1 70@$1 80, according to quality. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 11.
FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c. all round. WHEAT moderately active at $1 60@$1 61 for No. 1, and $1 54½ for No. 2; since 'Change, $1 55. CORN firmer at 98c.@98½c. for No. 1 and 94c.@94½c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 51½c. RYE steady at $1 21½ for No. 1, and $1 17 for No. 2. BARLEY weaker at $1 67@$1 67½. MESS PORK quiet at $29@$29 25; LARD 19c.@19¼c. Dry Salted Shoulders 14¼c. BEEF CATTLE dull; First-Class Shipping, $6 85@$7; Good Fat, $5 75@$6 50; Fat, $4@$4 50. LIVE HOGS quiet and steady at unchanged prices. LAKE FREIGHTS very dull and weak. Wheat to Buffalo, 11c.; Corn to Buffalo, 8½c. RECEIPTS to-day—13,000 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 85,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Sept. 11.
TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON none. HEMP dull and unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades in improved demand, higher dull; Superfine, $5 50@$6; Extra, $6 75@$7; Treble to Fancy, $9 50@$12. WHEAT firmer, but unchanged. CORN firm at 95c.@$1. OATS heavy at 54c.@59c. BARLEY firm at $1 85@$2 05 for Prime Choice Spring; $2 25@$2 45 for Fall. RYE steady at $1 18@$1 20. PORK quiet, jobbing business only; sales at $29@$29 25. BACON weak and unsettled; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. LARD better; small business; tierces 19c.; keg 19¾c.@20¼c. WHISKY firm at $1 35. CATTLE—Large receipts, business fair; sales at $3@$6, gross. RECEIPTS to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 11.
FLOUR dull; Family, $9@$9 50. WHEAT dull at $1 95 for No. 1 Red. CORN dull at 97c.@98c. OATS quiet at 55c. for No. 1. RYE dull. COTTON unsettled and nominally unchanged. WHISKY dull at 65c. in bond. MESS PORK quiet at $29@$29 25. LARD held at the close at 19½c.; sales at 19c. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides held at 14c. BACON dull, with but little demand; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@16⅞c., all nominal. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c.@21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 11.
COTTON—The demand was moderate; Middlings, 24c.; sales to-day, 227 bales; receipts, 1,626 bales; exports none; sales of the week, 3,506 bales; receipts, 5,520 bales net, 5,558 gross; exports, 211 coastwise, 1 foreign; stock, 8,729 bales. Sterling Exchange, 156@157½. New-York Sight Exchange par. Gold, 143¾. SUGAR is in good demand, but prices are unchanged. MOLASSES nominal; ne Cuba on hand. FLOUR firmer: Superfine, $7 80; higher grades quiet. CORN scarce and firm at $1 07@$1 15. OATS steady at 65c. BRAN, scarce and firm at $1 35. HAY dull; 1,300 bales New-York sold at $20; Ohio, $24. PORK firm at $31. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD firm; Tierce, 20½c.; Keg, 22½c.

TOLEDO, Friday, Sept. 11.
FLOUR declining. WHEAT less active; sales of White Michigan at $2 08; No. 1 White Wabash, $2 38; No. 2 do., $2 16. CORN declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 03. OATS steady and active; No. 1, 55c. RYE declined 1c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 26. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 11.
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Spring, in store, $1 68; No. 2, $1 51½. OATS firmer at 53c. for No. 2. CORN quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Sept. 11.
COTTON market weak; sales 500 bales; Middling, 22c.@22½c., chiefly at 22½c.; receipts, 642 bales; exports, 211 bales. Sales of the week, 1,155 bales; receipts, 2,170 bales; exports—foreign, none; coastwise, 566 bales; stock, 4,580 bales. Accounts from the crops continue bad.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Sept. 11.
COTTON declining; Middlings, 25c.; receipts for the week, 58 bales; exports, 69 bales; stock, 542 bales. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, $2 05. CORN, 90c. OATS, 65c. PORK, $30. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD, 19¾c.@20¼c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Sept. 11.
COTTON—Receipts of the week, 869 bales; exports, 397 bales; sales 273 bales; stock 883 bales; Good Ordinary, 15c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Sept. 11.
COTTON dull and nominal; receipts 443 bales. Receipts of the week, 2,727 bales; exports, 1,084 bales; stock, 1,279 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 10.
FLOUR, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. Legal tenders, 70¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Sept. 11.
COTTON declined; sales, 77 bales; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 37 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 11.
COTTON market dull and weak; sales, 23 bales; Middlings, 24c.@24½c.; Old, 25c.; receipts, 43 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 11.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 45⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅝. Gold, 144.

[Advertisement.]

GLAD TIDINGS.—Knox has issued his Fall style of hats for gentlemen. This announcement will prove cheering to his patrons, and his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is certain to be thronged, for weeks to come, with eager applicants for what cannot fail to prove "the hat of the season."

[Advertisement.]

Stop that Cough! How? Ask your druggist for the Napoleon Cough Pills: price 50c.; sugar coated, purely vegetable, contain no opium, not cathartic; a positive specific. Manufactory, No. 47 Dey-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The names of one thousand gentlemen who can speak from an experience of from one to nine years in regard to the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, will be sent free by applying to E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Carpet buyers can rely on securing the best English carpets at low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. He does sell American brussels carpets.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Napoleon III	Aug. 27	Havre	New-York
Allemannia	Aug. 28	Hamburg	New-York
Caledonia	Aug. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Cork	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Aug. 29	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of London	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
FOR BERMUDA.			
Fah Kee	Sept. 12	New-York	Bermuda

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Capt. H. C. Cook, Mrs. H. H. Paine, J. Hartridge, R. L. Mercer, J. P. Collins, F. W. Cornwell, A. Jones, J. Ruttner, George F. Pepper, A. Reppard, Thomas O. Allen, Master Allen, J. Rosenband, Master Rosenband, J. Stern, L. Coleman, L. C. Rice, Margaret Burns and child, J. Wolfinger, Chas. Wolfinger, Samuel Leving, P. Pfeiffer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5 37 | Sun sets.....6 15 | Moon rises...12 54
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3 52 | Gov. Island. 4 41 | Hell Gate....5 63

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Helvetia, Bailey, Hong Kong, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Pallas, (N. G.,) Megudirk, Vigo for orders, G. J. Bechtel & Co.; Washington Butcher, Nickerson, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Sons; St. Ursula, (Br.,) Losberg, Cadiz, Pendergast Bros.; Isabel, (Argen.,) Moody, Portland, Howe, White & Co.

Brigs Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Para, Burdett, Everett & Co.; Eliza Stevens, Phinney, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) McNeily, Sydney, C. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, Gibraltar for orders, B. J. Wenberg; Nellie, (Br.,) Taylor, St. Croix and St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffey; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Locke, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Redonda, Whitmore, Wilmington, Del., G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Jacksonville and Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. E. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Tigris, (Br.,) Faulkner, Demerara, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Goodwill, (Br.,) Roberts, Nassau, J. Eneas; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Port Greville, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Unexpected, (Br.,) Robertson, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Smithers & Co.; Amelia Augusta, Mott, New-London, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Electra, (Br.,) Tyrer, St. John's, N. F., G. F. Bulley; Maracaibo, Henley, Chester, C. L. Hatch & Co.

Sloop Report, Step, East Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Sept. 8, at 10 P. M., 25 miles N. E. of Charleston, passed steamship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah. 10th, at 6 A. M., passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah. Same day, at 4 P. M., passed steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Giuseppe Rocca, (Ital.,) Cacace, Trieste May 29, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 17. Aug. 17, when off Bermuda, had a heavy squall from S. E. to S. W., which lasted 4 hours; tore away maintopsail and two foretopsails, and broke the foremast; had previously light winds and calms.

Bark Quindaro, (of Pictou,) Stanwood, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunser.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and from Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with logwood and cochineal and 5 passengers to Josiah Jex. Sept. 7, Cape Hatteras bearing N. N. W. 60 miles distant, passed a wrecked vessel, broadside up, having the appearance of a screw steamer, sunk by collision, the side being stove.

Brig John Aviles, (of Boston,) Hammond, St. John's, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Grace Worthington, (of Belize, Hond.,) Noyes, Old Harbor, Jam., with logwood and coffee to Henry, De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Cyrus E. Staples.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Johnson, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Mincke & Wendt. Sept. 5, lat. 43 2, lon. 60 30, saw a ship's house, but could not make out any name.

Brig Carmen, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Madaraga, Havana 14 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing.

Brig Baltimore, (Br.,) Viancello, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Susan Bergen, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Brig American Union, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Electric, (of New-Orleans,) Murray, Corpus Christi 32 ds., with hides, &c., to Mactar and Thorne. Had light winds and calms the entire passage, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. James W. Haig, Brower, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to Goodspeed & White.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. S. R. Gale, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Redding, Arecibo, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Hallock, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Melbourne, Marston, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Augusta Wilson, Floyd, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Greenport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. P. M. Bonney, Small, Harwich.
Schr. Empire, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardiner, Providence.
Schr. S. T. Baker, Brewster, Providence.
Schr. Harriet & Ned, Greene, Providence.
Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Waite, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Reeves, Greenport.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.
Schr. David Pearsall, Golden, Greenwich.
Schr. Samuel P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. W. H. Wiley, Crowell, Brown's Banks.
Schr. Orisis, Ross, Stamford.
Schr. S. N. Haven, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah A. Falkner, Wilson, Pawtucket.
Schr. A. Kerney, Kerney, Bridgeport, for Rondout.
Schr. Harriet Gardiner, Hammond, Hartford.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Native, Heath, Greenwich.
Schr. Annie, Falkenburg, Roslyn.
Schr. Catharine Thomas, Gibbs, Providence.
Schr. J. N. Steelman, Webb, Pawtucket.
Schr. Eva H. Lewis, Lewis, Plymouth, for Troy.
Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Providence.
Schr. Gloucester, Hodgden, New-Haven.
Schr. J. McGee, Fitch, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford, for Rondout.
Schr. Conrad Fox, Ward, Baltimore.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Alexandria.
Schr. Mary S. Tibbetts, Snow, Virginia.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamship San Francisco, for Vera Cruz and Sisal.

Ships Artist, for Liverpool; J. P. Wheeler, for Bristol; Frances P. Sage, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11—Arr. bark C. W. Horton, from Baltimore.
Below—Brig Jacinto, from Cienfuegos.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 11—Arr. brigs J. A. Devereaux, from Boston; Jonas Smith, from New-York; schr. Lizzie Batchelder, New-York.
FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11—Sld. schrs. Henry Middleton, for New-York; A. Heaton, Richmond, for Havre.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10—Cld. ship Emily Farnum, for Liverpool, with 37,850 sacks of wheat.
Sld. Norseman, for Liverpool; Ericksen, for Cork.
WILMINGTON, Sept. 10—Cld. steamships Pioneer for Philadelphia; Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Iris—Br. brig, from Porto Rico, 14 ds. out, Sept. 8 lat. 38, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, July 23, barks Normanby, McIntosh, from Portland, arr. May 2, for Antwerp, ldg.; Morning Light, Walters, Gualeguay, arr. May 3, for New-York, ldg.; James Welsh, Moulton, from New-York, arr. May 29, for New-York, ldg.; Lord Palmerston, McReady, from Cadiz, arr. May 31, for New-York disch.; Chimborazo, Newhall, from Swansea, arr. July 9, for Liverpool; Honduras, Harford, from New-York, arr. June 11, for New-York, ldg.; Tatay, Lewis, from New-York, arr. June 25, for Boston, ldg.; Evelyn, Jenkins, from Tray Benton, arr. June 26, for New-York, ldg.; Celeste, Fullerton, from Cadiz, arr. June 23, disch.; Volant, Snow, from Stapera, ldg.; White Wing, Wall, from Portland, arr. May 20, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Plover, Hall, from Satilla River, arr. July 7, for Liverpool, ldg.; Daphne, Young, from Havre, arr. June 23, for Havre; schr. Veto, Davis, from St. Mary's, arr. June 2 from Antwerp, discng.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 11.—The steamship Hammonia, from New-York Sept. 1, arrived here this evening at 8 o'clock, on her way to Hamburg.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

We call the attention of Exporters and Dealers to our facilities for furnishing any grade or style of AMERICAN CLOCKS at the lowest Manufacturers' price. We are sole agents in America for the E. N. WELCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the NEW-HAVEN CLOCK COMPANY, and the SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY, who together produce more than two-thirds of all the Clocks made in this country. We are also agents for the FINE BRONZE, IMITATION MARBLE and GOLD GILT MANTLE CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO. These Clocks have now been in market two years, and from their BEAUTY and EXCELLENCE are steadily growing in favor. We invite all interested in the progress of American manufactures to examine them. In BEAUTY OF DESIGN and FINENESS OF FINISH they are equal to the French Clocks, and can be furnished at lower prices. The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that they WILL RUN MORE SURELY AND CORRECTLY THAN THE FRENCH, while they have the qualities which have always made the French Clocks desirable, of noiseless ticking and a pleasant, clear-toned bell. THEY STRIKE THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS. Catalogues and Price Lists of all our patterns furnished the trade upon application.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
No. 115 Lake-st., Chicago,
No. 310 Sansome-st., San Francisco.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.......LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.......NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

Established 1797.
MEEKS'
RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 686 BROADWAY.
PARLOR,
DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and original designs, now ready for the Fall trade. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their advantage to visit the oldest establishment in the trade, and will be liberally dealt with.
All goods warranted.

PLAYING CARDS.
OUR PATENT BEVEL-EDGE PLAYING CARDS, WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT. Superior to anything in the market, and cheaper than any house in the trade. Wholesale at Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.
JNO. J. LEVY & CO.

CARD.—P. F. SMITH & CO., NO. 33 White-st., importers and manufacturers of Ties, Scarfs, Bows, and Linen Collars, have completed extensive arrangements, whereby dealers will be supplied with those goods hereafter at figures which no one has ever had the "pluck" to name before. $3 Scarfs at $1 65 per dozen.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES,
Post Office Box No. 4,284. No. 19 Broadway.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.